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THE

TREACHERY IN TEXAS,

THE

SECESSION OF TEXAS,

AND THE

ARREST OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS SERVING IN TEXAS.

READ BEFORE THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
JUNE 25, 1861.

BY

MAJOR J. T. SPRAGUE, U.S.A.

NEW-YORK:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

PRESS OF THE REBELLION RECORD.

1862.

At a meeting of the New-York Historical Society, held at the Library, on Tuesday evening, June 25, 1861, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Major SPRAGUE, for his highly interesting paper read this evening, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society, and for publication."

Extract from the Minutes,

ANDREW WARNER,

Recording Secretary.

THE TEXAS TREASON.

A Paper read before the New-York Historical Society, June 25th, 1861, by Major J. T. Sprague, United States Army.

Mr. President:

It is to me a source of gratification and pleasure in being invited to addressthis time-honored Association, and to be instrumental in depositing with you facts and incidents, peculiar and striking in their character, which will in time to come, when the historian shall gather up the records of the past, fill his mind with astonishment, as well as with sorrow and regret. It is not often, my countrymen, that one of my profession is found in the position occupied by myself here to-night; indeed, I feel a degree of embarrassment almost unsurmountable, but in the midst of the perils and revulsions now agitating our country, men must expect to appear in new relations; and it becomes every one's duty to summon the energy of his head and his heart, to meet the trials incident to the occasion. With all this, I feel to-night a degree of sadness and sorrow, as well as gratification — sadness and sorrow, that the incidents which have transpired around me within the past three months, occurred within the circumference of our once peaceful and happy land—gratification that I am again under the folds of our long-cherished banner, and within the sound of the cheerful voices of freemen. Strange and inconsistent as it may seem, I am here to-night a prisoner—a prisoner of war in the hands of my own countrymen—a prisoner on parole, made so by usurpation and the stern hand of military power and authority; and I owe to myself, to my companions, to my country, and to history, to state as succinctly, and as briefly as possible, the unfortunate and disastrous events leading to this result. Humiliating, indeed, is this necessity to soldiers of well-tried loyalty, when finding their acts impugned and misunderstood by many of their countrymen, who denounce the enemy as rebels, and disclaim their right to demand of prisoners the usages of civilised warfare. Eighteen years, out of twenty four, my military duties have been confined to the South. From the hummocks and everglades of Florida, to the Frontiers of Georgia, Alabama, the Creek and Cherokee country, Arkansas, Texas and New-Mexico, my time and services have been devoted to the protection of citizens and their property. With the abundant resources of the Government, together with the toils and privations of officers and soldiers, security was at all times given to homes, to helpless women and children, to the enterprising frontiersmen, against the bold and relentless savage, seeking vengeance upon the innocent and unoffending.

Texas was to me a section of peculiar interest. The delightful climate, and the warm and genial fellowship of her citizens, gave to our associations there a strong and ardent attachment. I arrived in San Antonio in the spring of forty-nine, when pestilence was desolating the land, brave men trembled, and the timid fled. It was then, when the soldier and citizen stood side by side in the fearful conflict, and unitedly wept over the graves of many cherished friends and companions; we loved to linger around the resting-place of those whose virtues and example cheered and alleviated the toils and perils of a soldier's life. After ten years' service, I found myself rudely expelled from the land so ardently cherished. Political sentiments had corrupted the public mind. The pestilential atmosphere of secession had crept into the hearts of well-tried citizens. The dark wing of rebellion hovered over this enterprising and prosperous State, poisoning the public mind, causing a bitter animosity to all those who espoused the cause of our common country.

The combination of political events, treason, and bad faith, culminated with such fearful ra-

pidity that friends were turned into active and uncompromising foes. The officers and soldiers soon found themselves prisoners of war in the hands of their countrymen — as humiliating to them as it has been found embarrassing to our Government. Safe-guards were placed in our hands, to insure safe conduct out of Texas, and through the confederated States. Had these disastrous and most humiliating events been attributable to our own acts, or had we been taken prisoners upon the battle-field, we would not complain; but thus to be sold into bondage, through acts of traitors, and by usurpation, is too much to be quietly endured, and we are not willing to be crushed without an appeal to our countrymen, to vindicate our cause, and to record historically our fidelity to the Union.

Twenty-four years I have seen the flag of our country go up and come down with the rising and setting sun, guaranteeing peace and prosperity throughout the land. I have seen it in a foreign land, surmounting the white wings of commerce, commanding the homage of the world. I have folded its Stars and Stripes upon the breast of many a cherished comrade and friend. I have carried it from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, surrounded by our laws and institutions, when the emigrant mother, with her little brood, would hover beneath its folds, as night closed in upon the distant plain, and rest in peace and security. I have seen it in the dark hour of peril, when doubts and fears hung upon the conflict, and greeted its returning rays with victory perched upon its eagles.

In narrating events that have come under my observation, it is not my desire or design to wound the pride or feelings of any one. There are doubtless those within the sound of my voice, who are identified with individuals conspicuous in the events now passing around us. Men, who by word or deed appear upon the stage of public life, must expect criticism, often severe, sometimes unmerited. The unfortunate but unavoidable conflict, now convulsing our country, tears asunder the ties of kindred and affection. Warm hearts and tried friendships are shocked with the epithet of rebel and traitor. My determination is to state facts, and leave to public opinion and to history the merited condemnation or praise.

There is no section of our country so strikingly illustrative of the peculiar characteristics of our people as the State of Texas. Within her limits are citizens from every State in the Union, as well as large numbers from foreign countries. They bring with them the habits and sentiments peculiar to their homes, and thus, unitedly, form the basis of a hardy, vigorous, intelligent population. The State is divided into, and is well known as, Eastern and Western Texas. The former extends from Austin, the capital, to the Sabine River, well adapted to slave labor, producing cotton, sugar, and tobacco. The latter commences at San Antonio, comprising the country to the Rio Grande, thence down to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Corn is raised in large quantities, and the wide range of prairie-land induces capitalists to embark extensively in the raising of cattle, horses, and mules. The German population is large, and distinguished for intelligence and industry, and their opposition to slave labor, and for which, by recent events, they have been severely punished. The active hostility of Indians upon this frontier so many years, has been the means of inuring the settlers to privations and dangers, and creating a roving and daring class of men known as Texas Rangers. As it is generally supposed an American is born a soldier, so, in this section, every man is, by inheritance, a Texas Ranger. With his horse, rifle, and powder-horn, and ten days' subsistence in his saddle-bags, he takes the field, confident of success. The Ranger of the present day, however, is but an imitator of those brave and resolute men, the pioneers of Texas, now extinct. Within the State there is a secret association, known as the "K. G. Cs." — Knights of the Golden Circle. The headquarters are in San Antonio. In every county there is a place of assemblage called the *Castle*. Generals, colonels, majors, and captains are assigned to the various stations. Meetings are called, by orders from headquarters, and the utmost promptness and system distinguish their proceedings. The initiation fee is one dollar: five degrees are conferred — divulging the designs of the order costing thirty dollars. The funds are placed in the hands of a treasurer, and applied, under the direction of a select committee, to the purchase of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition. It is estimated, by competent authority, that eight thousand men can be brought into the field at four days' notice, well equipped. With this display of force, and the harmony and secrecy distinguishing the order, they hold in subjection the sentiments and conduct of the entire population of the State. At the *Castles* reports are made in regard to individuals, their conduct and opinions, and transmitted, for final action and investigation, to the headquarters.*

The cordon of military posts along the frontier of Texas, was established in the month of March, 1849. To sustain these there has been expended, annually, within the State, from one million six hundred thousand to two millions four hundred thousand dollars. The line extends from Red River to the Rio Grande, thence down the river to Fort Brown, opposite the Mexican town of Matamoras. The distance is about fourteen hundred miles. Forts Worth, Cobb, Cooper, Chadbourne, Belknap, McKevitt, Bliss, Quitman, Lancaster, Stockton, Hudson, Clarke, Duncan, McIntosh, Ringgold, and Camp Verde, are the most important positions, at which are stationed from fifty to one hundred and fifty men, artillery, cavalry, and infantry. In the vicinity, are detached camps, designed to intercept Indian war parties, going to and from Mexico, and from the settlements. San Antonio is the headquarters of the department, as well as the general dépôt of supplies. The nearest port to San Antonio is Camp Verde, sixty-five miles; the most distant, Fort Bliss, six

* The object of this institution is the protection and extension of slavery.

hundred and seventy-five miles. The other stations vary from one hundred and forty miles to four hundred and fifty, and from each other from eighty to one hundred miles. The communication is kept up by horse expresses, consisting, generally of four or six men, according to the activity and hostility of the Indians. San Antonio is one hundred and fifty miles from Indianola, the *entrepot* upon the coast, or Matagorda Bay. The aggregate number of the United States troops within the department of Texas, in February last, was two thousand five hundred and fifty, and sixty-two commissioned officers, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.

On the fifth of December, 1860, Brevet Major-Gen. David E. Twiggs, U. S. Army, arrived at Indianola, Texas, and, by orders from Washington, assumed command of this military district, known as the Department of Texas. For two years he had resided in New-Orleans, La., retired from active military duties, owing to age and impaired health. Forty-eight years he had been in the service of the Federal Government. Nature had endowed him with a sagacious and active mind, far higher than with that element so essential to a soldier. Caution and self-preservation distinguished his career in the army. Upon reaching Indianola, he expressed to the citizens his opinions as to the critical situation of the country, owing to the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. Leaves of absence were tendered officers of the army, to the full extent of his authority, with the avowed object that they might repair to their various States and attend to their professional interests, declaring, at the same time, "the Union at an end in less than sixty days, and if they had pay due them to draw it at once, as it would be the last." These sentiments were promulgated throughout Texas, with a corresponding degree of excitement and malignity, suited to the tastes and habits of a class of men there, seeking distinction and office upon the ruins of their country. The position he occupied, the patronage and resources of the General Government in hand, together with the general belief, that under his auspices and advice, the officers and soldiers of the army would espouse his cause, good and patriotic citizens were misled, and induced to look upon *secession* as the only remedy from apprehended evils in the dissolution of our Government. Upon reaching San Antonio, steps were immediately taken to destroy the power and energy of this military department, as had been the example in Washington City, by conspiracy, robbery and fraud. Officers were invited, solicited, to flee from the dissolving Government, and the private soldier counselled as to the policy of his adhering to a service represented to be so doubtful in character, both in regard to permanency and pay. The means of transportation were cut off at all the posts, and the amount of ammunition and subsistence reduced to the consumption from week to week. During the months of February and March, there was not a command in Texas able to move one hundred miles from its post, for the want of animals, wagons, and subsistence. Such a procedure, together with the unreserved avowal of State sovereignty, and a general denunciation of Federal authority on the part of the Department Commander, Texas had only to make the necessary preliminary arrangements having the semblance of law, when the property of the General Government would fall into her hands without remonstrance, on the exhibition of a regular force. The officers and soldiers, instead of being concentrated at San Antonio for the security of public supplies, were helpless at the distant posts, and had no knowledge of what had transpired until orders came to abandon the country.

The following document, the "Report of the Committee on Public Safety," give, in detail, the steps taken to perfect these treasonable designs, together with the arrangements made for the departure of the United States troops out of Texas:

REPORT NO. 1. — REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, March 6, 1861.

To the Hon. O. M. Roberts, President of the Convention:

The Committee on the Public Safety, beg leave to submit through you, to the Convention of the People, the following report in detail of the numerous and important matters which were confided to them, both during the sitting of the Convention, and during the recess from the adjournment on the fifth day of February, and the reassembling of the same, on the second day of March.

After the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, by the Convention, the Committee, believing that it would be of the highest importance to secure, to the State of Texas, the property belonging to the United States, then within the State; that the public safety demanded that Texas should have control of the arms and munitions of war within her limits, it was too manifest for the Committee to hesitate as to their duties on this subject. The policy of coërcion, it was believed, would be adopted by the incoming Administration of the late United States Government, and with about two thousand eight hundred United States regular troops, stationed at different points in the State, all of whom were well supplied with arms and ammunition, the Committee believed their presence, under the command and control of United States officers, was dangerous to the welfare and safety of the State, especially if they remained here without change, until secession of the State of Texas became a finality.

It was also believed by the Committee, that although many of the army officers in command, in the Eighth Military District of the State of Texas, would never consent to use the military forces, under their command, against the people of Texas, yet the Committee did not know, and could not, how soon the friends of the South might be superseded, and our enemies placed in their stead. In view of these facts, and the fact that Texas was justly entitled to her share of the pub-

lic property, and in view of the fact that Texas was without arms for her defence, the Committee, under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, passed the second of February, 1861, proceeded to set on foot a plan for obtaining possession of the United States property, and for the removal of the United States troops from Texas.

The following is a copy of said ordinance:

Resolution of the Convention conferring Authority on the Committee of Public Safety.

Resolved, By the people of the State of Texas, by Delegates in Convention assembled, that should the Standing Committee of Public Safety deem it essential to the public safety to appoint Commissioners, officers or persons, in reference to taking possession of any of the Federal property, within the limits of this State, they shall have power to appoint such, and assign them their duties, and give them the instructions under which they shall act; but this power shall only extend to such cases in which the Committee may deem prompt action and secrecy absolutely necessary.

That a copy of this resolution, signed by the President of this Convention, and the appointments and instructions, signed by the Hon. John C. Robertson, Chairman of said Committee, shall be full authority to the person, or persons, acting under the same, and a full justification for all acts done in pursuance thereof.

Adopted second February, A.D. 1861.

Preparatory to the appointment of officers and Commissioners, under said ordinance, and to insure secrecy, as against the enemies of the country, the following proceedings were had by the Committee:

On the third of February, 1861, it was moved, and adopted by the Committee, that all officers, appointed by this Committee, should be elected by ballot, and the Commissioners above named were so elected.

Monday, 4th February, 1861.

The following oath was proposed, and adopted by the Committee, to be administered to each of the Committee, and all officers and agents employed by it:

"I solemnly swear that I will keep secret all the councils of this Committee, and all their proceedings; that I will also keep secret all the orders, resolutions and instructions from them that may be committed to me; that I will not divulge them or any of them, to any person whatever, unless I am authorized to do so by the said Committee.

"I further swear that I will true allegiance bear to the State of Texas, and faithfully execute the orders and instructions committed to me by the Convention, so far as in me lies, so help me, God."

The Convention, in view of the fact that the business before the Committee could not be done during the sitting of the Convention, passed the following ordinance, requiring them to continue in session during the recess of the Convention:

Resolution giving Power to the Committee to sit during Recess, etc.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of Public Safety shall continue in session during the recess of this Convention; that they hold their meetings at such times and places as in their judgment the public interest requires; that said Committee may grant leave of absence to its members, provided such leave of absence shall not reduce the number left to a less number than nine.

Resolved, That said Committee shall keep a full and accurate journal of their acts, in a well-bound book, and report the same to the Convention on the reassembling thereof on the second day of March next.

Adopted February fourth, 1861.

On the third day of February, 1861, the Committee, having been informed that Gen. Twiggs, who was then in command of the Eighth Military District in Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, was a Southern man by birth, and friendly to the cause of the South, and would in all probability surrender up to the Convention all the Federal property under his control, on demand being made, passed the following resolution, with the hope that civil commissioners might accomplish the purpose of the Committee, without the display of an armed force:

Resolved, That Sam. A. Maverick, Thomas J. Devine, Philip N. Luckett and James H. Rogers, be appointed Commissioners to confer with Gen. D. E. Twiggs, with regard to the public arms, munitions of war, etc., under his control, and belonging to the Government of the United States, with power to demand and remove the same, in the name of the State of Texas, and that said Commissioners be clothed with full power to carry into effect the powers herein delegated, and retain possession of such arms, munitions, stores, etc., subject to the order of the Convention of the People of the State of Texas, and report their acts and doings in the premises, to the Committee on Public Safety.

Pursuant to this resolution, the following commision was issued to T. J. Devine, Sam. A. Maverick, P. N. Luckett, and James H. Rogers, clothing them with authority as therein set forth, and with the authenticated copies of the ordinance of the Convention raising the Committee on Public Safety, and clothing them with powers to appoint Commissioners, etc., and their authority, to exhibit to Gen. Twiggs.

State of Texas, County of Travis.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Committee of Public Safety, as appears in the forego ing resolution, adopted by the Convention of the People of Texas, assembled in the city of Austin, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1861—

You, T. J. Devine, Samuel A. Maverick, P. N. Luckett, and James H. Rogers, are hereby appointed Commissioners to visit Major-Gen. Twiggs, commanding the Eighth Military Division, stationed at San Antonio, and confer with him in the name and by the authority of the people of Texas

in Convention assembled, to demand, and receive, and receipt for all military, medical, commissary and ordnance stores under his control, within the limits of the State of Texas, exercising all due discretion for the securing and safe keeping of the same. To be held by you without diminution or injury, subject to the order of the Committee of Public Safety, and in obedience to the provisions of such rules or ordinances as the Convention may prescribe.

Given under my hand, and by order of the Committee of Public Safety, at the city of Austin, February fifth, 1861. J. C. ROBERTSON,
Chairman Committee of Public Safety.

[Attest] THOMAS J. LUBBOCK,
J. A. GREEN.

But lest Gen. David E. Twiggs should decline to surrender the Government property to the Commissioners, and delay might prove fatal to the enterprise, the Committee thought it prudent to elect Col. Ben. McCulloch to the military rank of colonel of cavalry, and commission him accordingly, which they did. The following is a copy of his commission:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, February 3, 1861.

The Committee do hereby appoint you, Ben. McCulloch, military officer, and order you to hold yourself in readiness to raise men and munitions of war, whenever called on by the Commissioners to San Antonio, and to be governed as directed by the secret instructions, given said Commissioners concerning said command, and you will station yourself at the residence of Henry McCulloch, and await the communications of said Commissioners, or the Committee of Public Safety.

J. C. ROBERTSON,
Chairman Committee of Public Safety.

The Civil Commissioners to San Antonio, T. J. Devine and others, were also furnished with secret instructions, to be followed by them should Gen. David E. Twiggs refuse to turn over to them the Government property. The following is a copy of said secret instructions:

COMMITTEE-ROOM, AUSTIN, February 6, 1861.

The Committee met at nine o'clock A.M. Roll called; quorum present.

The following instructions were presented to the Committee, and adopted:

To Messrs. Samuel A. Maverick, Thomas J. Devine, Philip N. Luckett, and James H. Rogers:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution of the Committee of Public Safety, by which you were appointed, gives the outline of your authority and duty. You are sensible that the trust reposed is of the highest responsibility, and involves the most delicate and important duties. In the discharge of that trust you will be governed by the following instructions:

I. You will repair immediately to San Antonio, the headquarters of Gen. Twiggs, in command of this department. You will ascertain from him his sentiments in regard to the existing state of affairs, and the position he intends to occupy in reference to the withdrawal of Texas from the Federal Union. If he informs you that he intends to remain in the service of the Federal Government, and execute its orders against Texas, no further friendly conference with him will be desirable, and you will be governed in your conduct as hereinafter instructed; but if, on the other hand, he should express a determination not to remain in the service of the Federal Government after the fourth of March next, then

II. You will learn from him the terms and conditions upon which he will render up to the people of Texas the arms and public property under his control in Texas, or if he should suggest to you a plan for the peaceable accomplishment of that object, you are directed to adopt and observe such suggestions, if deemed by you practicable, and act in accordance with it. If, however, he should decline suggesting any plan of action, you will then,

III. Demand of him in the name and by the authority of the sovereign people of the State of Texas, a surrender of all the arms of every description, including quartermaster, commissaries, ordnance and medical stores, and military stores of every description, and money and everything else under his control belonging to the Federal Government.

IV. Should a display of force become necessary in order to make the demand, you will direct Col. Ben. McCulloch to call out and take the command of such force of the volunteer and minute men of the State as will be necessary for that purpose, and then repeat the demand; and, then, if the demand should be complied with, you will take charge of everything turned over to you, taking a complete inventory, and executing all necessary receipts. You will do everything in your power to avoid any collision with the Federal troops, and to effect the peaceable accomplishment of your mission, and for this purpose he shall obey your instructions.

V. If Gen. Twiggs should indicate a desire not to turn over to you such military stores, arms, and other public property, until after the second of March next, but a readiness to do so then, you will then enter into an agreement to the effect that everything under his command shall remain in "*statu quo*" until that period—that no movement, change of position or concentration of the troops under his command will be allowed, that none of the arms, ordnance, commissary or military stores or other property shall be removed or disposed of. If he refuses to make such arrangements, you will see that no such movement, change, concentration or removal, shall take place, and you are authorized to use every means to prevent the same.

VI. If, after conferring with Gen. Twiggs, you should be of opinion that military force is necessary, you will immediately proceed to assemble the same and communicate by express to this Committee. Should the property be turned over to you, you will employ all the necessary clerks and other persons to take charge of the same. You will also raise a military force of volunteers

or minute men, to guard the same safely while it shall be controlled by you.

You are instructed to take the most special care that nothing shall be wasted or destroyed, but that everything be faithfully guarded and held for the use of the State, and to be accounted for.

Whatever military force that shall be raised, must be kept in strict subordination; and no violation of person or property of any person must under any circumstances be allowed.

If, after your arrival at San Antonio, circumstances shall occur which are not covered by the foregoing instructions, you will immediately report to the Committee for further orders, unless they be so urgent as not to admit of delay, in which event you must use your discretion, but immediately report your course of action.

You will take all pains to ascertain the tone and temper of the officers and men of the Federal army, and may give them the assurance of the influence of Texas in securing to them the same or higher grades in the service of the Southern Confederacy, as those now held by them, if they are inclined to accept the same.

Take every pains to conciliate them and attach them in sentiment to the cause of Texas and the South.

You will avoid every appearance of making a proposal to Gen. Twiggs, or any other officer under his command, which would wound a soldier's pride and honor. They should, however, be reminded that they have been stationed in Texas for the protection, and not the subjugation of her people, and that patriotism is incompatible with warring against the liberties of their fellow-citizens.

You are specially charged, in the performance of the service assigned you, that you will do nothing that will conflict with the powers herein conferred. You will from time to time make full and complete reports to this Committee.

J. C. ROBERTSON,
Chairman Committee of Public Safety.

Vested with the authority contained in the commission and secret instructions, three of the Commissioners, to wit: T. J. Devine, Sam Maverick, and N. P. Luckett, on the sixth day of February, set out for San Antonio. On the eighth of February, said Commissioners forwarded by express to the Committee, the following communication:

SAN ANTONIO, February 8, 1861.

J. C. Robertson, Esq., Chairman Committee of Public Safety:

The undersigned, in accordance with their instructions, called on Gen. D. E. Twiggs, and by his request met him at two o'clock this afternoon; and, in presence of Major Nichols, we stated our mission and presented our credentials, (which Gen. Twiggs did not ask or evince the slightest desire to have read to him, or even to look at,) and carried out our interview in accordance with the letter and spirit of our instructions as nearly as practicable.

Gen. Twiggs expressed himself strongly in favor of Southern Rights, and caused copies of his letters to the War Department to be read to the Committee, in which he asserts that he will not be instrumental in bringing on civil war, and a great deal more in that line which may mean something or nothing, according to circumstance, and he very significantly asserted that we had not seceded.

He expressed a willingness to keep everything under his control as it now is, until the second of March next, and would give us information if he should be superseded; and, in the event of the State being in favor of secession, would, on demand made by the Convention, deliver all up, but expressed a fixed determination to march the troops under his command out with all their arms, transportation facilities, and extra clothing to be delivered to them, etc.

The undersigned, after considerable conversation on the subject of their mission, retired for consultation; and being desirous of avoiding, if possible, the necessity for collecting a force around the city, for the purpose of compelling a delivery, Mr. Maverick was deputed to obtain from the General a statement, in writing, of what he was willing to do, in the hope that it would, under our instructions, be admissible. He refused to make any statement or give any pledge in writing.

Upon ascertaining this fact, we determined to send an express, without delay, to Col. Ben. McCulloch, to bring as large a force as he may deem necessary, and as soon as possible, to San Antonio.

The substance of Gen. Twiggs's conversation or verbal offer was this: "That he will hold things as they are, and will, if in *command* on the second of March next, deliver to the Commissioners all the public property that is not desirable or convenient for him to carry away on or after that time."

He professed great admiration for the manhood, soldiership and patriotism of Gen. Scott, and is evidently inclined to imitate him in the present crisis in many respects.

He is, no doubt, a good Southern man, as far as hatred to Black Republicanism can make a man such. There is, however, a higher element than hatred. We do not know to what extent that sentiment prevails with Gen. Twiggs, but we are of opinion that Gen. Twiggs will not permit it to interfere with what he believes to be due to *himself*.

He spoke, during the interview, of his feeble health; of his having received an offer from Georgia for a command in that State, and of his having refused it on the ground of ill-health. He referred to the great expenditure of the army, exclusive of the pay of the troops—said it is more than a million and a half—and enquired where Texas could obtain means to meet that outlay, which she would lose by seceding. These, and other remarks on the question, by him, forced a somewhat unwilling conviction on the minds of the undersigned, that he was decidedly averse to the secession of Texas. He mentioned the omission of Capt. Ross to do full justice to Serg't Spangler, and the omis-

sion of Gov. Houston to give credit to Major Van Dorn for his success in the Comanche fight, and remarked that these were indications of the temper of Texas towards the officers and men of the army. The conclusion we have arrived at is this: That we must obtain possession of that which now belongs to Texas of right by force, or such a display of force as will compel a compliance with our demands, and that without an hour's unnecessary delay. In all these movements, celerity, secrecy and strength, should be our motto.

If there are any men to spare on or near the Colorado, we think it would be well for them in as large numbers, and as speedily as possible, to move towards the city, to support, if necessary, Col. McCulloch's movements. Whatever is to be done up north, it is well should be done speedily. You had better inquire of Messrs. Hall and Hyde, of the Legislature, the condition of Forts Bliss and Quitman; as the men and munitions in those Forts could be moved, without delay, to New-Mexico—giving to the Federal Government, at Washington, a large body of troops to hold that country against the Southern movement, and thus build up a Free State to injure and annoy us in the not very remote future. By referring to the enclosed order, you will perceive Gen. Twiggs is preparing for a move. We are decidedly of the opinion, for the reasons set forth, with reference to New-Mexico, that it will be unwise to permit a single company of United States troops to march from any portion of Texas into New-Mexico. If the officers are determined to carry them to aid Lincoln's Government, let them go by the way of the coast, or we can disband them, if we so decide. We repeat it, we must not let a single company from Fort Bliss to Fort Brown, leave the State by the Kansas, New-Mexico, or any other route, save the coast.

The Captain commanding the Ordnance Department, at this point, is not friendly to our cause. He is said to be in possession of about forty thousand dollars, for the construction of the United States Arsenal. What do you suggest respecting his being compelled to deliver it up, if in his possession, and what course do you suggest in the premises?

We would like to have any suggestions or instructions you may consider necessary. We would adhere to them, if circumstances demanded it, (if in our power;) if not, we will do what the emergencies of the hour demand, doing what we believe to be our duty, and leaving the consequences to God. In haste, we remain yours, etc.,

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT.

On the ninth of February, the Committee forwarded, by express, the following instructions to Col. Ben. McCulloch, the military commander, in addition to those contained in the secret instructions to the Commissioners. It was thought prudent and expedient to enlarge his sphere of action, since it was now evident that he was called into the field.

To Col. Ben. McCulloch:

SIR: Having received information that the Commissioners, Sam. A. Maverick, and others, sent to San Antonio, to confer with Gen. Twiggs, have, under their instructions, called you into the field, the Committee have resolved to confer upon you the military commission of Colonel of cavalry, to date as of the third inst., in the District embracing a point on the Rio Grande, half-way between Forts Duncan and McIntosh, and with the frontier to Fort Chadbourne, including San Antonio and all intermediate posts; and in addition to the instructions given to the Commissioners heretofore, (with whom you are advised freely to confer on all subjects of interest as far as possible,) you are instructed that should it be deemed advisable to retain any portion, or all of the Federal troops, in your District, in the temporary service of the State, you can do so; and assure them that Texas will use her best endeavors with the Southern Confederacy to be formed, to have them incorporated into the army of said Confederacy, with the same rank now held by them.

In case any or all of them should express a desire to depart from the country peaceably, you may permit them so to do, upon such terms as will not dishonor them, and as will insure the public safety, and in such manner as will insure safety to their persons and property. The Committee also desire, that the Commissioners will, under the powers heretofore given them, furnish such aid and assistance, as may be deemed necessary.

In all other matters, not contained in these or the previous instructions, you will observe your best judgment and discretion in any emergency which may present itself.

Any information that you may desire to give to the Committee, will be expressed to John C. Robertson, Galveston, Texas.

JOHN C. ROBERTSON,
Chairman Committee of Public Safety.
[Attest] R. T. BROWNRIGG,
Secretary to Committee.

On the tenth February, said Commissioners to San Antonio, sent the following communication to the Committee:

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 10, 1861.

John C. Robertson, Chairman Committee of Public Safety:

DEAR SIR: We have nothing to communicate since our letter of the eighth, unless it be the receipt of a communication from Col. McCulloch, informing the undersigned of his having received our communication, and that he expected to be at or near Seguin on the thirteenth or fourteenth, with whatever force he could raise.

After despatching our communication to you, we determined if possible to prevent the necessity of resorting to a display of force around this city; and with that object in view, we again communicated with General Twiggs in writing, requesting from him a written statement of what he was willing to do. The answer to this was an order to Major Vinton, Major Macklin, and Capt. Whiteley, to confer with the undersigned to transact

such business as relates to the disposition of public property. On the receipt of this communication, on the morning of the ninth, we replied that we would meet the military commission at twelve o'clock that day, at such place as they might designate, and if that hour did not suit their convenience, then at such time and place as they might designate that afternoon. The answer expressed a desire to meet the Committee at Gen. Twiggs's, at ten o'clock A.M., on the eleventh. We will to-morrow present our request in writing, and the answer will enable the Committee to judge with a reasonable certainty whether the whole proceeding is not intended for delay, until Gen. Twiggs can call in several companies from the outposts, and the additional reënforcements of several soldiers *en route* with a provision-train from the coast for Arizona. Upon one point Gen. Twiggs is fixed, and apparently unalterable, that is, that the troops in Texas under his command, shall retain *all their arms*, with the means to carry them out of the State.

What do you think of that? Please give the views of the Committee on this and every other subject connected with our mission, as fully and speedily as possible. We again repeat, that it is not desirable that a single company of United States troops shall move to New-Mexico or Arizona. If the troops of the Northern Government concentrate in either of those territories, we believe, from their peculiar position, that it will fix their status as "free soil" territories, and leave us a nest of hornets to deal with in future.

We will require means for the subsistence of the troops that may be called out by Gen. McCulloch, or from this city and vicinity; we desire some information on this point, as your Committee must be aware that the readiness with which the necessary expenses are met in the commencement, may have a salutary influence in many respects upon our cause in the future.

If there is any action had, or information obtained respecting the northern posts, it might be desirable that we should be put in possession of such information, as it may influence our action materially. Very respectfully

THOS. J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT.

To this communication the Chairman of the Committee returned the following answer, which met with the approbation of the Committee:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, February 12, 1861.

Thomas J. Devine, S. A. Maverick, P. N. Luckett, Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter bearing date of the tenth inst., to me, has been received. In view of the Committee's departure this afternoon, for Galveston, they cannot be got together, even if it were necessary. The result of the action of the Committee on the subjects contained in this communication, I think is full, and hope will meet your views. The Committee do not desire to dishonor the army, by requiring anything of them which would seem to do so. If you have to resort to force, (actual,) and are successful, then we suppose, of course, they would be vanquished and submit to your terms; but if you treat with them as gentlemen, as equals, of course we would not desire anything dishonorable to be yielded by them. But this is mere speculation on my part. The instructions, we think, will meet with your views; if not, you have a large discretion. As to whether they should be permitted to go out into Arizona and New-Mexico, the Committee have very wisely left that matter discretionary with you. It is the opinion, however, of some of the Committee, that it can make but little difference in which direction they leave the country.

It is suggested that they might land below the mouth of the Rio Grande, and travel up into Arizona and New-Mexico; beside, if it is the policy of the United States of the North to concentrate a force in those territories, we could not prevent it by requiring these to go by way of the coast. It is a matter of some importance to know how they could subsist in those territories at this time. The productions of those territories could not subsist them a week without ruin to the few who are there. Many of the Committee do not think Gen. Twiggs so recklessly regardless of his native South, as to inaugurate a guerrilla warfare upon her border. But, gentlemen, you are in the midst of the circumstances, and can best judge of what to do. Relying upon your wisdom and prudence, we leave it with you.

We will start to-day for Galveston, where we hope to get some money, and if successful, we will promptly express a part to you.

In behalf of the Committee I assure you of our sincere desire for your success in your patriotic enterprise, and of our personal regard for each of you.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN C. ROBERTSON,
Chairman Committee of Public Safety.

The Committee remained in painful suspense, and looked with no ordinary anxiety for the next news from said Commissioners and from Colonel McCulloch, believing, as they did, that a conflict was inevitable. The Committee felt many gloomy forebodings; not that they doubted the result of the conflict, for they had every confidence in the gallantry and chivalry of the Texas volunteers, and in the military skill, prudence and bravery of the officer in command. The Committee likewise drew great consolation from their reliance upon the prudence and wisdom of the Commissioners. The Committee were happily relieved by the following communication from the Commissioners, which is submitted with the accompanying documents.

SAN ANTONIO, February 18, 1862.

Hon. J. C. Robertson, Chairman of Committee of Public Safety:

SIR: We have at last completed the principal part of the business confided to our management.

In our communication of the eighth inst., we informed you that we had called in the aid of the vol-

unteer force under Col. Ben McCulloch; he arrived on the Salado, five miles from this city, on the evening or night of the sixteenth inst., with about five hundred men, and marched into town about four o'clock P.M., with about one half of his force, when he was joined by about one hundred and fifty K. G. Cs., and about the same number of citizens who were not members of the order, and about the same number from the Medina, Atascosa, and the country west of this city. At five o'clock the men were in positions around the Arsenal, the Ordnance, the Alamo, and the quarters in the Commissary buildings occupied by one company of the Federal troops, and at the same time, the tops of the buildings commanding the Arsenal and ordnance ground were occupied.

We, in accordance with our instructions, repeated the demand, and after a considerable delay, came to an arrangement with Gen. Twiggs, the substance of which was, that the United States troops in San Antonio—one hundred and sixty in number—should surrender up the position held by them, and that all public property under the command of the officer in San Antonio to be delivered over to the undersigned — the troops to retain their side-arms, camp and garrison equipage, and the facilities for transportation to the coast, to be delivered on their arrival at the coast.

This morning we effected an arrangement with Gen. Twiggs, by which it is agreed that all forts in Texas shall forthwith be delivered up, the troops to march from Texas by way of the coast, the cavalry and infantry to retain their arms, the artillery companies being allowed to retain two batteries of light artillery of four guns each, the necessary means of transportation and subsistence to be allowed the troops on their march towards the coast; all the public property to be delivered up. We might, possibly, have retained the guns at Fort Duncan by a display of force, which display of force would have cost the State eight times the value of the batteries of light artillery. Your instructions, however, counselled avoiding collision with the Federal troops, if it could be avoided. General Twiggs having repeatedly asserted, in the presence of the military commission and ourselves, that he would die before he would permit his men to be disgraced by a surrender of their arms; that the men under his command had never been dishonored or disgraced, and they never should if he could help it.

By this arrangement, at least thirteen hundred thousand of property will belong to the State, the greater portion of which would be otherwise destroyed or squandered. By this arrangement we are freed, without bloodshed or trouble, from the presence of the Federal troops; they cannot go to New-Mexico or Kansas, to fix free-soilism on the one, or to be the nucleus of a Northern army on the other, to menace our frontier in the future.

The labor performed by the undersigned in the business undertaken by them, has been neither light nor pleasant; we have adhered to the letter and the spirit of our instructions, and exercised our discretion only when it became absolutely necessary. We had some anxious hours resting upon us from the time the volunteer force commenced closing around the city until after the surrender of the posts held by the United States troops. Our force must have been, at eight o'clock A.M., not less than one thousand one hundred men under arms, and a more respectable looking or orderly body of men than the volunteer force, it would not be easy to find. We have taken measures to secure the public property, and have authorized Major Sackfield Macklin, Paymaster U. S. A., and who, as you will perceive by the army list, stands high upon the same, to act as Adjutant and Inspector-General and Chief of Ordnance, combining the business of three departments in one. This economises expense, and gives the State, for the present, the services of a man competent to the duties assigned him, capable of preventing the confusion and consequent loss that would fall upon the State by the appointment of an incompetent person. Major Macklin is a true Southern man, he resigns his commission in the Federal army, giving up an income from that Government of nearly four thousand dollars per annum. We address him as colonel, for the purpose of giving him an honorable stand in his expectations or claims upon the Southern Confederacy, in some future military appointment. His appointment by the undersigned lasts until set aside by you or the Convention's order. Please let us know whether you approve of this action. Capt. Reynolds has been acting as Asst.-Quartermaster, at San Antonio; he will resign his commission as captain in the United States army. We have, for the same reasons set forth in Major Macklin's case, appointed him Chief Quartermaster, and have combined with the former duties the labor of the commissary department, which has heretofore had a first and second assistant commissary. We have likewise consolidated with his duties, the office of military store-keeper, narrowing down the expense as much as possible. A building, rented by the United States Government as a commissary department, soldiers' quarters, general staff, etc., we have determined to release the State from any liability for, as the commissary stores can be stored in the Alamo buildings: said buildings rent for six thousand dollars a year. In furnishing the United States troops transportation facilities, the officers representing the State will be busily employed for some time. When we can obtain a breathing spell, we will go further into details, we will select agents to give receipts and hold the public property left at the posts, until otherwise directed.

We remain, respectfully, etc.,

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK.
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

The following report from Col. Ben McCulloch is herewith also submitted:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION STATE FORCES,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,

Hon. J. C. Robertson, Chairman of Committee of Public Safety:

SIR: On the receipt of the order of the Commissioners, calling on me to raise men for the purpose of securing the property, arms, etc., of the United States, at San Antonio, immediately I proceeded to take steps to collect such a force as would be sufficient to accomplish the purpose. To Texans, a moment's notice is sufficient, when their State demands their services.

On the night of the fifteenth inst., by twelve o'clock, a force of near four hundred men, from the adjacent counties, had assembled on the Rio Salado. At three o'clock A.M., sixteenth, we took up the line of march for the city. At four o'clock, when near the suburbs, ninety men were ordered to dismount and enter the city on foot, when I posted them in such positions as commanded those occupied by the Federal troops; the main body came in on horseback; at daylight, several volunteer companies of San Antonio turned out promptly, and coöperated with us to aid the State. Orders were given to the troops under my command, not to fire until fired upon. In a very short time it was ascertained that no resistance would be offered. The Federal troops were requested to keep within their quarters until the Commissioners should agree upon the terms by which the arms and other property of the Federal Government should be surrendered to the State.

This was decided by the Commissioners and Gen. Twiggs, before twelve M.: wherefore I instantly informed the forces under my command of the fact, and of there being no necessity for their remaining away from their ploughs and other peaceful avocations. They left immediately for their homes, conscious of having rendered service to their State, and giving offence to no one save her enemies.

To make distinctions, where all acted so nobly, would be as unwise as unjust; but I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks to all for their gallant and prompt response to the call of their State, and my admiration for their orderly conduct whilst we held the city.

Having performed the duty assigned me by the enclosed order, I now report myself ready to perform such service as shall be assigned me by your Committee or the Commissioners appointed by you. The Commissioners having very kindly relieved me of many duties common to officers commanding; it being my duty only to organize and command such forces as may be necessary to secure and guard the public property in my division, in charge of persons appointed by the Commissioners to receive the same from the Federal officers.

I have this day appointed W. T. Meckling, my Assistant-Adjutant General, with the rank of captain. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BEN MCCULLOCH,
Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, February 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.

The State of Texas having demanded through its Commissioners, the delivery of military posts and public property within the limits of this command; and the Commanding General desiring to avoid even the possibility of a collision between the Federal and State troops; the posts will be evacuated by their garrisons, and these will take up, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made, their line of march out of Texas by way of the coast—marching out with their arms, (the light batteries with their guns,) clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, subsistence, medical hospital stores, and such means of transportation of every kind, as may be necessary for an efficient and orderly movement of the troops, prepared for attack or defence against aggressions from any source. The troops will carry with them provisions as far as the coast.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. Twiggs.

U. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN ANTONIO, February 18, 1861.

The undersigned, Commissioners on the part of the State of Texas, fully empowered to exercise the authority undertaken by them, have formally and solemnly agreed with Brevet Major-Gen. David E. Twiggs, United States Army, commanding the Department of Texas, that the troops of the United States shall leave the soil of the State by the way of the coast; that they shall take with them the arms of the respective corps, including the battery of light artillery at Fort Duncan, and the battery of the same character at Fort Brown; and shall be allowed the necessary means for regular and comfortable movement, provisions, tents, etc., etc., and transportation.

It is the desire of the Commission, that there be no infraction of this agreement on the part of the people of the State. It is their wish on the contrary, that every facility shall be afforded the troops. They are our friends. They have heretofore afforded to our people all the protection in their power, and we owe them every consideration.

The public property at various posts, other than that above recited for the use of the troops, will be turned over to agents to be appointed by the Commissioners, who will give due and proper receipts for the whole, to the officers of the army, whom they relieve from the custody of the public property.

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
P. N. LUCKETT,
S. A. MAVERICK,
Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

Your Committee herewith submit to the Convention, a full and complete report of the Commissioners to San Antonio, in regard to the subject of their mission.

SAN ANTONIO, March 2, 1861.

To John C. Robertson, Chairman of Committee of Public Safety:

SIR: The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Committee of Public Safety, to visit San Antonio, and confer with Brevet Major-Gen. David E. Twiggs, United States Army commanding Department of Texas, on the subject of the public property in the State under his control, and to command the delivery of the same, should it be deemed necessary, submit the following as a report of their proceedings and a statement of subjects connected therewith.

Having arrived in San Antonio, the Commissioners, on the evening of the seventh ult., communicated with Gen. Twiggs, when it was arranged that the next day should be the time for a formal interview with him, respecting the subject entrusted to their care. Upon calling on him, the subject of the visit and extent of the powers conferred upon the Commissioners were stated, and the present condition and future prospects of the State were set forth as reasons why the Federal property should be yielded up, and the Federal troops removed beyond the limits of the State. In answer to these views and demand, that officer stated that "Texas was not out of the Union, and would not be before the second day of March, that for his part he would obey the orders of his government, but would not draw his sword against the people of Texas, and referred his 'order book' for proof of his having so declared in his communications to the War Department." In reply to a question respecting his removal from Texas, he admitted that he might be superseded, and would only say that, "all should remain as it was until after the second of March, when if Texas seceded he would then deliver up to the regularly constituted authority of Texas, all the public property under his control, other than that required for the use of the troops on their march to New-Mexico." The credentials of the Commissioners were presented and their contents stated, but no intimation by word or gesture was given that he desired either to inspect or hear them read. The interview was prolonged for some time, but nothing more tangible was elicited, save his expressed determination to carry the troops to New-Mexico, and his resolve to lose his life sooner than permit them while under his command to be deprived of the arms pertaining to their respective corps. After the termination of the interview, the Commissioners upon consultation, deputed one of their number to call on Gen. Twiggs, and request from him a written statement of what he would be willing to perform on or after the second of March. He declined giving a written statement, but informed the Commissioner that a military commission would be selected to confer with the Commissioners, on the subject of the disposition of public property. Believing that Gen. Twiggs would neither do nor consent to anything being done that might possibly place him in a false, or an apparently false position, either before the Government whose interests he represented, or before any portion of the American people, and being satisfied that the complications likely to ensue from the command of the department passing into other hands, or by reason of orders from Washington, being also of opinion that the labors of the undersigned and the Military Commission would result in nothing but delay, and that the best interests of Texas demanded that the troops, amounting to nearly three thousand, should not be permitted to march into New-Mexico, to hold and settle the condition of that territory as a free-soil region, or into Kansas to form the nucleus of an army to harass and waste our frontier, in the event of coërcion being attempted by the Northern Government, and that over five hundred thousand dollars worth of transportation facilities, as likewise the cavalry horses, would be lost to the State, by permitting the Federal troops to pass into either New-Mexico, Kansas or the Indian Territory—it was determined that prompt and vigorous action was necessary. In view of this consideration, and in accordance with previous instructions, an express was despatched that evening to Seguin, calling on Col. Ben. McCulloch, to assemble as large a force of the volunteers and minute men of the State as could be immediately collected, and without delay to hasten to San Antonio. The next day a communication was received from Gen. Twiggs, informing the Commissioners that Major Vinton, Chief-Quartermaster, Major Macklin, Paymaster, and Captain Whiteley, Chief of Ordnance, were appointed to act as a Military Commission, to meet the undersigned respecting the disposition of the Federal property. A conference was had on this subject, which resulted only in expressions on the part of Major Vinton and Captain Whiteley, that it was proper and necessary that the troops should leave Texas by the Kansas route, that a considerable time would be necessarily consumed in arranging the heads of the various subjects to be discussed, and much time required to examine the different points raised. This conference terminated without any advance being made towards an agreement for the delivery of the Government property, or the departure of the troops from Texas, and resulted in nothing save an increased belief on the part of the undersigned, that delay was the object in view sought to be obtained by Gen. Twiggs, in appointing the Military Commission, and the end for which two of that body (Major Vinton and Capt. Whiteley) were acting. Two other interviews were had in which the same purpose was apparent, and at the last interview held, Major Vinton, in reply to a question by the Commissioners, as to when an answer would be given to their last communication, stated that, "a reply would be given some time between that day and the second of March." This closed the interviews, and a second express was sent to Col. McCulloch, with suggestions respecting his movements.

On the morning of the sixteenth, that officer entered San Antonio, with his command, and being joined by the city companies, and about one

hundred citizens of San Antonio, and those from the Medina and Atascosa—the Alamo, Commissary and Arsenal buildings were surrounded and commanding positions secured before daylight on the roofs of the adjoining buildings. At six o'clock A.M., a demand, in writing, in accordance with their instructions, was again made on Gen. Twiggs, for the surrender of all public property and posts, and the interview between that officer and the undersigned, resulted in the surrender of the posts held by the Federal troops, and the delivery of all public property in San Antonio to the Commissioners. The United States troops were permitted to retain their clothing, etc., etc., and marched out that evening to encamp at the San Pedro Springs, about one mile from the city, there to remain until transportation was furnished to convey them to the coast.

The property and posts in the city are held and guarded by seventy citizen soldiers. Negotiations were continued during the seventeenth, and on the evening of the eighteenth were terminated, by Gen. Twiggs agreeing that all posts held by the Federal troops, should be yielded to the Commissioners, as likewise all public property under his control; that the troops should retain the arms belonging to the respective corps, which included two batteries of light artillery, the clothing of the men, the necessary stores, etc., etc., for an orderly movement to the coast; the transportation facilities, on reaching the coast, to be delivered up to the agents authorized to receive them.

The arrangements entered into between the Commissioners and the General Commanding the Federal Troops in Texas, it is believed, are the best (so far as regards the safety of the State, its honor, and pecuniary interest) that could be made. At the same time, no humiliating conditions or unnecessary restrictions have been imposed on the officers of the late United States Government. The departure of the troops, by way of the coast, was viewed from the beginning, by the Commissioners, as a measure of precaution, coupled with a question of property — both ends having been attained. The permitting of two batteries of light artillery to leave the State, has been a subject of complaint on the part of some of our people. Those persons, however, do not consider or ignore the fact that these batteries belong to, and constitute as completely the arms of an artillery corps, as do the muskets of the infantry, or sabre, or carbine of the cavalry; that with Texas it was a mere question of property not exceeding eight thousand dollars in value; with Gen. Twiggs, his officers and men, it was a question of honor — a principle dear to the humblest as to the highest soldier in the army; that Gen. Twiggs had repeatedly declared that he would sacrifice his life sooner than see his men dishonored or disgraced by being deprived of their arms. It is true the eight guns could have been secured, but at a cost to the State of more than twenty times their value, in the payment and subsistence of the volunteer force necessary for that purpose, to which might be added the probabilities of a collision with its attendant loss of life, and the grave consequences necessarily resulting therefrom. In addition to this, may be stated the loss to Texas of all the mule teams, cavalry horses, etc., at the upper posts of Bliss, Quitman, Davis, Stockton, Lancaster, Hudson, and Fort Clarke, which would have been carried with the troops at these posts into New-Mexico, with the humiliation of a distinguished and honored soldier, and the officers and men under his command.

For the correspondence between the undersigned, Gen. Twiggs, Col. McCulloch, and the Military Commission, see documents numbered from one to sixteen inclusive.

In estimating the value of the property secured to the State, no exact statement can be made of the amount remaining at the different posts, until inventories are received from the agents despatched to those points. The entire value secured to the State, may be estimated, at a fair valuation, as being worth not less than $1,600,000. It consists as follows:

At the San Antonio Dépôt, cost of Arsenal grounds, buildings, and material of every kind on the ground, ...	51,500 00
Ordnance stores, including arms, powder and ammunition, of every kind, ...	282,132 26
Brass guns, howitzers, etc., etc., at different posts in Texas, .	24,635 00
Quartermaster's stores, . . .	178,666 00
Commissary stores, ...	19,702 87
Medical and hospital stores, . .	30,175 00
Soldiers' clothing, camp and garrison equipage, ...	194,997 26
Total amount of property at San Antonio, including cannon at different posts valued at $24,635,	781,808 39
It is estimated that the mules, cavalry horses, transportation facilities, camels, provisions, and other property at the various posts, exclusive of buildings, will amount, at first cost, to not less than	700,000 00
Making, in all, available to the State for purposes connected with the defence of the frontier, and for other uses, should the same become necessary.	
Total, ...	$1,481,808 39

The cost of placing the above property at its various locations, has cost the Federal Government not less than $100,000.

Surplus of funds seized in San Antonio, estimated at $23,472.

For lists of the above property, see exhibits marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K.

For lists of person retained, for the present, in the public employment, in connection with the Quartermaster's and Commissary Department, see report of agent, marked Exhibit L.

The successor of Gen. Twiggs, Col. C. A. Waite,

arrived in this city a few hours after the negotiations with Gen. Twiggs had been closed. Since that time, the undersigned have been actively engaged in settling questions connected with the movements of the troops towards the coast, and arranging the necessary means for their transportation.

Competent persons have been selected to proceed to, and take charge of, the property at the posts about being abandoned by the Federal troops. Bonds, with sufficient securities, have been required and given, for the faithful execution of the duties entrusted to the agents. Small detachments of men, for the protection of the buildings and public property at each post, have been despatched under the orders of Col. McCulloch. The detachments sent to the different posts, vary in number from ten to twenty-five. They will remain at the points designated until further action is had by the Convention, or Legislature of the State. On this subject, see document number twenty-five.

On the morning of the twenty-fifth ultimo, information having been received that Capt. King, "U. S. A.," encamped with his company near this city, had enlisted a soldier to serve in the army of the late United States Government, a note was despatched to Col. Waite, demanding the immediate discharge of the enlisted man, and requesting that no further enlistments should be permitted by him in Texas. For his reply, announcing the discharge of the soldier, and stating that nothing of the kind would be permitted by him, see documents numbers 17 and 18.

In the performance of the duties confided to the undersigned, in reference to obtaining all public moneys or funds, the most determined unwillingness to give any information has been displayed by the disbursing officers in this city, with the exception of Major Macklin, Paymaster; Capt. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, and Capt. W. B. Blair, Chief of Commissary Department.

On the evening after the surrender of the property and posts in San Antonio, the safe of Capt. Reynolds, in his office at the Alamo, was taken possession of. The amount of public funds contained therein is between nine and ten thousand dollars. This amount is more than covered by the debts previously contracted with and due citizens.

With a view of securing to the people of Texas the sums due them, and to prevent the money from being carried out of the State, as also with the intention of securing any surplus funds, and for the purpose of ascertaining the debts due our citizens, with the desire of having some reliable data upon which the State might act with reference to the honest or fradulent claims that will, in all probability, be brought against her, as the recipient of the Federal property in Texas, the Commissioners repeatedly requested a statement from the disbursing officers, of the funds and credits belonging to their departments, with a list of the debts contracted by them in the State. On the twenty-second of February, 1861, the request was again made, and the questions set forth in the document numbered twenty, were presented, and answers required. Capt. Blair, Commissary, and Major Macklin, Paymaster, have answered. By the answer of Capt. Blair, it will be seen that the debts exceed the funds and credits of his department. From the statement of Major Macklin, it appears that the sum of twenty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars will remain after all claims against his department have been liquidated. This money is supposed to be *en route* from New-Orleans to this city, and measures have been taken by the undersigned to seize and secure it. Upon receiving the answers of Capt. Blair and Major Macklin, the guard placed upon their offices were immediately withdrawn. See answers of Capt. Blair and Major Macklin, marked numbers twenty-seven and twenty-eight.

Major Vinton, Chief Quartermaster, Major McClure, Paymaster, and Capt. Whiteley, Chief of Ordnance, having refused to answer, or give any information on the subject, the guards placed upon their offices on the twenty-seventh ult., still remain. It is proper to state, that Major Macklin and Capt. Blair were willing, from the beginning of the enquiry, to make a statement, and that guards were placed at their offices more for the purpose of preventing invidious remarks, than from any other cause. For further information respecting the demands for public funds, see documents numbered from 2 to 28 inclusive.

In a previous communication, you were informed that Major Macklin had been appointed to take charge of the Ordnance Department, and to act as Adjutant and Inspector General, until further action by your body or the Convention. He has resigned his position in the United States Army, and has entered upon the duties assigned him. You were also informed that Capt. Reynolds had been appointed to control the Quartermaster's Department, etc. He has tendered his resignation, and is awaiting the action of the authorities at Washington. Messrs. Maverick and Luckett are at present, assisted by competent agents, performing the duties connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

The two companies of United States troops, formerly stationed in this city, passed through on their march to the coast this morning.

The expenses connected with the action of the Commissioners have been paid, or, to some extent, assumed by them, while the outlay caused by the transportation of the United States troops to the coast, will be paid by their officers. The expenses incident to the protection and management of the property now belonging to Texas must be paid by her. An estimate of the liabilities which have accrued, will be presented for your consideration. All needless expenses have been cut off, both as regards the rent of buildings and the employment of men. A still greater reduction will be made in a few days.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
P. N. LUCKETT,
S. A. MAVERICK,
Commissioners on behalf of Com. of Public Safety.

AUSTIN, March 6, 1861.

To Hon. John C. Robertson, Chairman Committee of Public Safety:

As a supplement to the preceding report, the undersigned would state that, having received information three days before the arrival of the force under Col. McCulloch, at San Antonio, that four wagons with arms and fixed ammunition had been despatched—two *via* Indianola for Fort Brown, and two for Fort Mason—a force was immediately sent in pursuit; the teams on the Indianola road were overtaken about forty miles, and those destined for Fort Mason about sixty miles from San Antonio, the wagons were brought to that city and their contents deposited in the Ordnance Department.

Having received information on the evening of the second inst., that depredations were being committed on public property at Camp Verde, by some of the soldiers of Company A, First Infantry, United States Army, a note was immediately forwarded to Col. Waite, informing him of the fact, and that such depredation was considered a violation of the stipulations entered into between Gen. Twiggs and the undersigned, and that the officers and men belonging to any company, committing any depredations in the future, would be held personally liable, and requested Col. Waite to remove the troops from that post without delay. Capt. Frank Hubert's company of Washington County volunteers, numbering twenty-five men, under the command of Lieut. Haynes, then in San Antonio, were directed to march next morning at daylight for Camp Verde, and there remain for the protection of the public property and buildings until further orders.

The public funds, alluded to in the preceding report, as being *en route* from the coast to San Antonio, were seized by a portion of Capt. Edgar's Company of Alamo Guards, acting under the orders of the Commissioners, on the morning of the fourth inst., and are now in the Alamo buildings under guard, subject to the action of the Convention. See report of Commissioners, Exhibit W.

In conclusion, it may be proper to add, that in view of the uncertainties connected with the attempt to force the General commanding the Federal troops in Texas into a surrender of the positions held by the troops under his command, and a delivery of the public property under his control in Texas, without bloodshed — the consequences resulting from which no man could foresee—the city authorities deemed it proper and necessary to close all places of public resort in the city of San Antonio, upon the arrival of the troops under the command of Col. McCulloch, and during the time the troops raised in the city, as well as those from other counties, remained under arms.

In connection with this subject, it may be added, that a more orderly body of men, under similar circumstances, never appeared under arms; their conduct throughout was of a character well calculated to reflect the greatest credit upon themselves and the cause, to uphold which, they had left their homes and appeared in arms.—All of which is respectfully submitted. T. J. DEVINE,
On behalf of the Commissioners.

It will thus be seen that all the United States troops, stationed on the Indian frontier, and the frontier bordering on Mexico, along the Rio Grande, have been removed, and are on the line of march to the Gulf coast. The moral of their presence to prevent Indian depredations having been destroyed, it is thought that the frontier is in most imminent danger, and they have evidence of very recent murders in that region.

The Committee believe that the people along the whole line of the frontier are true and loyal to the cause of the South, and look with intense anxiety for the Convention to furnish them with immediate and prompt protection. Encouraged and aided by the enemies of Texas, the Indians will, unless timely assistance be furnished, commit the most horrid depredations. With the view of rendering to the frontier this protection, and that it may be accomplished speedily and efficiently, as well also to show to the Government of the Confederate States, of which we hope soon to become a member, that we are not unmindful of what is due to our people; and as an indication to that government of what is expected for our defence, and particularly to save the lives of our women and children in that region, the Committee instruct me to report an Ordinance for the raising of volunteer forces, which they hope the Convention will find it expedient to adopt.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
JOHN C. ROBERTSON,
Chairman Committee of Public Safety.

Correspondence between the Commissioners to San Antonio, Gen. Twiggs and the Military Commission:

SAN ANTONIO, February 8, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In reference to the interview which the undersigned had with you this morning, in the presence of Major Nichols, in regard to the public property and your disposition to keep the same in its present position until March second, proximo, the undersigned beg you will be so kind as to give them, in writing, such statements as you may deem material and proper on that subject.

With high consideration,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS J. DEVINE,
SAMUEL A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of the Convention of the People of Texas.

To Major-Gen. D. E. TWIGGS,
Commanding Department of Texas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, February 9, 1861

To Messrs. Thomas J. Devine, Samuel A. Maverick, and P. N. Luckett, Commissioners on behalf of the Convention of the People of Texas, San Antonio, Texas:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the Commanding General of the Department, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the eighth inst., and to inform you, in reply, that he has this day appointed a military commission to meet

the Commissioners on behalf of the Convention of the people of Texas, to transact the necessary business respecting the disposition of the Federal property.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, February 9, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20.

A Military Commission, to consist of Major David H. Vinton, Quartermaster, Major Sackfield Macklin, Paymaster, and Captain Robert H. K. Whiteley, Ordnance Department, is hereby appointed to meet the Commissioners on behalf of the Convention of the People of Texas, Messrs. Thomas J. Devine, Samuel A. Maverick, and P. N. Luckett, at such times and places as may be agreed upon, to transact such business as relates to the disposition of the public property, upon the demands of the State of Texas. By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. TWIGGS.

U. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN ANTONIO, February 9, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in which you appoint twelve o'clock to-day, or any hour this afternoon, for meeting you to consider the business connected with our several commissions. We regret that we have not been able to conform to your appointment. The want of instructions from Major-Gen. Twiggs, delayed by untoward circumstances, will prevent our meeting you to-day; but we will, if it suits your convenience, have the honor to receive you at Gen. Twiggs's office, on Monday, at nine o'clock A.M., to enter upon the business you may then lay before us.

We are, gentlemen, most respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
D. H. VINTON,
Major and Quartermaster.
SACKFIELD MACKLIN,
Paymaster U. S. Army.
R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Captain of Ordnance.

To Messrs. T. J. DEVINE, SAMUEL A. MAVERICK, P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of the People of the State of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, February 11, 1861.

To Major D. H. Vinton, Sackfield Macklin, Capt. R. K. Whiteley, Military Commission:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, by virtue of the powers vested in them, do now demand of you, in the name and by the authority of the sovereign people of the State of Texas, in Convention assembled, as they have heretofore demanded of Brevet Major-Gen. Twiggs, Commanding in the Department of Texas, a delivery of all the arms of every description, military stores, including quartermaster's, commissary and medical stores, and public moneys, and everything else under the control of the General in command, belonging to the Federal Government.

If an affirmative answer is not given to this demand, the following questions are submitted for your consideration, and answers to the same are respectfully required:

Do you consent and agree to the following stipulations?

1st. That everything under the control of the Commanding General in the Department of Texas shall remain in *statu quo*, until the second day of March next?

2d. That no movement, change of position, or concentration of the troops shall take place?

3d. That none of the arms, ordnance, military stores, or other property, shall be disposed of before that time—ordinary consumption excepted?

4th. That upon the second of March, the public property in Texas shall, without delay, be delivered up to the undersigned or such other Commissioners who may be authorised to act on behalf of the Convention?

An answer is respectfully required.

We remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of the Convention.

SAN ANTONIO, February 12, 1861.

To Messrs. Thomas J. Devine, S. A. Maverick, P. N. Luckett, Commissioners on behalf of the Convention of the People of Texas:

GENTLEMEN: We, the Military Commission, appointed by Major-General Twiggs, have had the honor to receive your communication of the eleventh inst., while in convention, demanding of us, "in the name and by the authority of the sovereign people of Texas, in Convention assembled," a delivery of "all arms of every description, military stores, including quartermaster's, commissary and medical stores, and public moneys, and everything else under the control of the General in command, belonging to the Government;" adding that, "if an affirmative answer is not given to this demand," you submit the following questions for our consideration and reply, viz.:

"Do you consent and agree to the following stipulations:

"1st. That everything under the control of the General commanding in the Department of Texas, shall remain in *statu quo*, until the second day of March next?

2d. That no movement, change of position, or concentration of the troops shall take place?

"3d. That none of the arms, ordnance, military stores, or other property, shall be disposed of before that time, ordinary consumption excepted?

"4th. That upon the second of March, the public property in Texas shall, without delay, be delivered up to the undersigned, or such other Commissioners who may be authorised to act on behalf of the Convention?"

To the first of the foregoing interrogatories, we have the honor to state, that we are willing that

everything shall remain in *statu quo* until the second of March next; provided, that the General commanding the Department shall not receive orders from higher authority than himself to remove the troops from Texas, or find it necessary to resist the inroads of marauding parties of Indians, the enemies of Texas and of our common country, or attacks upon the troops or military posts in Texas, by irresponsible parties coming from any quarter whatever.

With regard to your second proposition, it is hereby agreed, that no movement or change of position of the troops shall take place, unless the Commanding General shall find it necessary to act under the contingencies mentioned in the next preceding answer.

To the third question we reply, that as it is not the intention of the Commanding General to dispose of, or to place out of the reach of the authorities of Texas, any of the property otherwise than to meet with it the common wants of the military service, so do we agree to your proposition.

And to your last inquiry we have to remark, that a compliance with the demands of Texas, whether made through you or other Commissioners, appointed for the purpose, will be yielded under the following conditions, viz.: That the moneys in the hands of disbursing officers being out of the control of the Commanding General, and considered as peculiarly a matter of individual accountability to the Treasury of the United States by those officers, involving the responsibility of their bondsmen, and being necessary for the payment of the troops and debts already contracted in Texas, they will not be relinquished on the demand of Texas. That the troops now in the Department of Texas shall retain their legitimate arms in possession, and march out of Texas with them; the requisite ammunition, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, subsistence, medical and hospital stores, and such means of transportation of every kind as may be necessary for an efficient and orderly movement of the troops from Texas, prepared for attack or defence against aggression from any source. That the officers of the General Staff at Department headquarters, their families and movable property, shall be transported in their egress from Texas, by the public means now at this dépôt, which means shall be retained for that purpose; and when such service shall have been performed, the said means shall be surrendered to the regularly authorized persons to receive them. That all property delivered up to the authorities of Texas, under the foregoing stipulations, shall be receipted for by agents appointed by said authorities.

We are, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servants,

D. H. VINTON,
Major and Quartermaster.
SACKFIELD MACKLIN,
Paymaster U. S. Army.
R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Captain of Ordnance.

SAN ANTONIO, February 14, 1861.

Major D. H. Vinton, Major Sackfield Macklin, Capt. R. H. K. Whiteley, Military Commission acting on behalf of Major-Gen. D. E. Twiggs:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Commissioners on behalf of the Convention of the State of Texas, acting through the Committee of Public Safety, have had the honor to receive your communication of the thirteenth inst., while in conference, and have the honor to reply to the answers contained in your note as follows: We are unable to accept as satisfactory your answer to that question in our note of the eleventh instant, relating to the movement or position of the troops in Texas, as your reply, by a reasonable construction of its language, if not in express terms, asserts the right and intention of the General in command of the Department of Texas, to make any movement by the troops that may be ordered by an authority higher than himself. The question is consequently left unanswered as far as relates to the object which the undersigned had in view in presenting this question for consideration, which object was fully set forth in the conference of the eleventh inst. If the question be considered as answered by your reply to it, then the undersigned are constrained to consider it as a substantial denial of their demand on that subject.

The non-acceptance of the terms contained in your second answer, rests upon the same reasons as those set forth in reply to your first answer. The third answer is as the undersigned had reason to believe it would be, and is accepted.

The terms embraced in your reply to our last inquiry, are accepted, with the following conditions: First, that all moneys in Texas, for the payment of troops, or the liquidation of debts of every description, incurred on behalf of the Federal Government, shall be considered applicable to those purposes, and be turned over to the Commissioners for their disposal accordingly, and guarantees will be given by the undersigned, for the prompt payment of the same, and all funds in Texas, held for the Federal Government, not included in the above exception, shall be given up and receipted for by the undersigned. That portion of the last answer is accepted, which claims the retention by the troops in Texas of their arms and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, subsistence, medical and hospital stores and such means of transportation of every kind as may be necessary for an efficient and orderly movement of the troops from Texas, prepared for attack or defence from any source; provided the troops shall march to the coast, in detachments not more than two hundred, each detachment to be at least three days' march apart; and upon arriving at the point or points of embarkation, the teams or means of transportation, with the artillery (if any be taken by the troops,) shall be delivered up to the agent appointed to receive and receipt for the same. The remaining portion of the last answer, relating to the means of transportat

for the officers, their families, servants and property, is accepted according to its terms.

We are, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
P. N. LUCKETT,
S. A. MAVERICK,
Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

SAN ANTONIO, February 15, 1861.

To Messrs. T. J. Devine, Samuel A. Maverick, P. N. Luckett, Commissioners on the part of the Convention of the People of Texas:

GENTLEMEN: In acknowledgment of your communication of the fourteenth inst., wherein you disagree to certain points in our letter of the twelfth inst., the undersigned have the honor to say, that the conditions you prescribe for the movement of the Federal troops from Texas, will necessarily check, for a short time at least, further conference with you on that subject, inasmuch as it is one over which we have no control.

The Commander of the Department, whoever he may be, whether acting under his own judgment, or by the advice or instructions of his superiors, has exclusive authority in such cases; and to him must we refer the present one, with a report of all our proceedings, for his approval or disapproval; and in view of an immediate change of commanders of the Department of Texas, Gen. Twiggs having been superseded by Col. Waite, all the proceedings of the Military Commission appointed by the former officers, must be submitted for the consideration and sanction of the latter, whose duty it will be to execute whatever measures may be recommended and adopted under the action of that Committee.

The undersigned would respectfully remark, that they cannot but regret that the reasons given in objection to the relinquishment of the funds in the hands of the Federal disbursing officers, have not met with acquiescence on the part of your Commission, they can only hope that upon reconsideration your views may undergo a change. Under any circumstances we hope that the Commissioners appointed by the Texas Committee of Safety, will exert their influence to avert violence, either on the part of any regular forces or organized military parties of whatever size. Believing that everything may be done in a manner, honorable to the present contending parties, and for the quiet and safety of the community in which we reside, we have full faith that your Commission will so act as to bring about results which may prevent a collision between the troops of Texas and those of the Federal Government.

We are, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

D. H. VINTON,
Major and Quartermaster.
SACKFIELD MACKLIN,
Paymaster U. S. Army.
R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Captain of Ordnance.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
February 16, 1861, 6 o'clock A.M.

To the Officer in Command of the Department of Texas:

SIR: You are hereby required in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Texas, in convention assembled, to deliver up all military posts and public property held by or under your control.

Respectfully, etc., etc.,

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

SAN ANTONIO, February 17, 1861.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. E. Twiggs, Commanding Department of Texas:

SIR: In our communication of the sixteenth instant, we required a delivery up by you, of the position held, and public property held by or under your control, as Commander in this Department. As no reply, save your verbal declaration (which declaration was that you "gave up everything") has been given to our note, and as the undersigned are most anxious to avoid even the possibility of a collision between the Federal troops and the force acting on behalf of the State of Texas, a collision which all reflecting persons desire to avoid, and the consequences of which, no man can predict; we again demand the surrender up to the undersigned, of all the posts and public property, held by you or under your control, in this Department.

Please answer immediately.

We have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servants,

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, February 17, 1861.

Messrs. Thomas J. Devine, S. A. Maverick, P. N. Luckett, Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of this date, I have to say that you are already aware of my views in regard to the delivery of the public property of this department, and I now repeat, that I will direct the positions held by the Federal troops, to be turned over to the authorized agents of the State of Texas; provided the troops retain their arms and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, subsistence, medical, hospital stores, and such means of transportation of every kind, as may be necessary for an efficient and orderly movement of the troops from Texas, prepared for attack or defence against aggressions from any source.

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major-General United States Army, Commanding the Department.

SAN ANTONIO, February 17, 1861.

To Brevet Major-Gen. D. E. Twiggs, Commanding the Department of Texas:

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date, we have to say, that we accept the terms therein set forth, with the conditions stated in our note of the fourteenth instant, namely, that the troops shall leave Texas by way of the coast, and upon arriving at the point or points of embarkation, will deliver up to the authorized agents appointed for that purpose, all means of transportation of every kind used by them, as likewise the artillery, if any be taken.

Respectfully, etc., etc.,
THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, February 18, 1861.

To Messrs. Thomas J. Devine, S. A. Maverick, P. N. Luckett, Commissioners on behalf of the Convention of the People of Texas:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the seventeenth instant, which you say is a reply to mine, written yesterday, the seventeenth instant, was received last night. I consent to the conditions that the troops shall leave Texas by way of the coast, with the provision expressed in my communication of yesterday.

As to the condition of surrendering the guns of the light batteries, that, you must see, would be an act which would cast a lasting disgrace upon the arms of the United States; and under no circumstances can I believe that the State of Texas would demand such a sacrifice at my hands, and more particularly so when I have yielded so much to meet what I deem to be due to the State, and to avoid any unnecessary collision between the Federal and State troops. In this view of the case, I am sure you will not insist on a demand which, you must see, I am not at liberty to grant.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major-General, United States Army, Commanding the Department.

SAN ANTONIO, February 18, 1862.

To Brevet Major-Gen. D. E. Twiggs, United States Army, Commanding Department of Texas.

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date, we have to say that we accept the terms therein stated, namely, that the two batteries of light artillery, with the arms for the infantry and cavalry, shall be retained by the troops under your command, all other property as set forth in our previous communication, to be delivered up to agents authorized to receive it.

We remain, respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS J. DEVINE,
P. N. LUCKETT,
S. A. MAVERICK,
Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, February 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.

The State of Texas, having demanded, through its Commissioners, the delivery of the military posts and public property, within the limits of this command; and the Commanding General desiring to avoid even the possibility of a collision between the Federal and State troops; the posts will be evacuated by their garrisons, and these will take up, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made, the line of march out of Texas by way of the coast, marching out with their arms, (the light batteries with their guns,) clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, subsistence, medical hospital stores, and such means of transportation of every kind, as may be necessary for an efficient and orderly movement of the troops, prepared for attack or defence against aggression from any source. The troops will carry with them provisions as far as the coast. By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. TWIGGS.

U. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN ANTONIO, February 18, 1861.

The undersigned Commissioners, on the part of the State of Texas, fully empowered to exercise the authority undertaken by them, have formally and solemnly agreed with Brevet Major-Gen. David E. Twiggs, United States Army, commanding the Department of Texas, that the troops of the United States shall leave the soil of the State by the way of the coast; that they shall take with them the arms of the respective corps, including the battery of light artillery at Fort Duncan, and the battery of the same character at Fort Brown; and shall be allowed the necessary means for regular and comfortable movement, provisions, tents, etc., etc., and transportation.

It is the desire of the Commission, that there shall be no infraction of this agreement on the part of the people of this State. It is their wish, on the contrary, that every facility shall be afforded the troops. They are our friends. They have heretofore afforded to our people all the protection in their power, and we owe them every consideration.

The public property at the various posts, other than that above recited for the use of the troops, will be turned over to agents, to be appointed by the Commission, who will give due and proper receipts for the whole to the officers of the army whom they relieve from the custody of the public property.

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
P. N. LUCKETT,
S. A. MAVERICK,
Commissioners on behalf of the Com. of Public Safety.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., February 8, 1861.

Col. Ben. McCulloch:

SIR: The undersigned, by virtue of the powers vested in them by the Committee of Public Safety, do hereby authorize and direct you, in the name and by the authority of the State of Texas, to call out and collect such numbers of the volun-

teer force or "minute men," as you may deem necessary for securing and protecting the public property at San Antonio. Upon the assembling of the force, you will proceed, without delay, to San Antonio, and report to the undersigned when you arrive in the vicinity of the city.

THOS. J. DEVINE,
SAM. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners of Committee of Public Safety.

Correspondence with Col. Waite, and Lists of Volunteers, sent to various posts.

[Copy.]

SAN ANTONIO, February 22, 1861.

Col. C. A. Waite:

SIR: Your communication of the twentieth instant, making a requisition on us for one hundred wagons and six hundred mules, has been duly considered, and the necessary orders will be issued to carry out the requisition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

P. N. LUCKETT,
THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK.

[Copy.]

SAN ANTONIO, February 25, 1861.

Col. C. A. Waite:

SIR: We have just learned that on Saturday, Capt. John H. King, of the infantry, enlisted a man in his company. If such is the case, we demand that he be immediately discharged, and that no further enlistments take place.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of the Com. of Public Safety.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, February 26, 1861.

To Messrs. Thomas J. Devine, S. A. Maverick, and P. N. Luckett, Commissioners, etc.:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter of the twenty-fifth, I have to say, that I have directed Captain King to discharge immediately the man he enlisted.

I shall take measures to prevent the enlistment in future of any citizen in Texas.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. WAITE,
Brevet-Colonel U. S. A. Commanding the Department.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, February 21, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have been informed by Captain Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, that the funds placed in his hands, pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department—and for which he is personally accountable to the Treasury—have been seized by an armed body of Texans, and are no longer in his possession.

The Commissioners, on the part of the State of Texas, "formally and solemnly agreed with Brevet Major-Gen. D. E. Twiggs, United States Army, Commanding the Department of Texas," that "the necessary *means* for regular and comfortable movement, provisions, tents, etc., etc., and transportation," shall be allowed the troops; and that the public *property* at the various posts other than that above recited, "shall be turned over to the agents," etc. The words, "public property," do not include *money*—and certainly not money in the hands of disbursing officers who are personally accountable for it to the Treasury of the United States. Their bondsmen, their private property, and their commissions, are pledged to their Government, for the faithful disbursement of the funds entrusted to them.

Believing that a proper construction of the agreement referred to, will not authorize the retention of the funds lately in the possession of Capt. Reynolds, and seized *prior* to the agreement between the Commissioners and Gen. Twiggs, I have to require that they may be returned to him immediately.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. A. WAITE,
Col. U. S. Army, Commanding Dep't.

To Messrs. THOMAS J. DEVINE, P. N. LUCKETT, S. A. MAVERICK,
Commissioners on behalf of Com. of Public Safety.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, (Official copy.
SAN ANTONIO, March 5, 1861.

U. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN ANTONIO, February 22, 1861.

To Col. C. A. Waite, U. S. A., Commanding the Department of Texas:

SIR: We are in receipt of your communication of the twenty-first inst., in which you state that "the funds placed in the hands of Capt. Reynolds, Asst.-Quartermaster, and pertaining to his department, have been seized by an armed body of Texans, and are no longer in his possession." You likewise state that "the Commissioners formally and solemnly agreed with Brevet Major-Gen. David E. Twiggs, Commanding the Department of Texas, that the necessary means for regular and comfortable movement, provisions, tents, etc., and transportation, shall be allowed the troops, and that the public property at the various posts other than that above recited, shall be turned over to agents, etc." You further state "the words public property do not include money, and certainly not money in the hands of disbursing officers, etc." You likewise state that a proper construction of the agreement referred to, will not authorize the retention of the funds lately in the possession of Capt. Reynolds and seized prior to the agreement between the Commissioners and Gen. Twiggs, and you (I) have to require that they be returned to him immediately."

In reply to that portion of your communication referring to our agreement with Gen. Twiggs, for the comfortable movement of the troops, etc., we have to remark that our actions with reference to the movement of the troops will attest our willingness to perform our part of the agreement; and we are now, as we have been heretofore, ready and willing to carry it out, according to the letter and the spirit of the agreement. With

reference to that portion of your communication relating to the words "public property not including money, etc.," we have to say that if the word money was not used in our last communication to Gen. Twiggs, it was simply owing to the fact that our communication of a previous date, as well as our original demand on General Twiggs, contained that word and its equivalents; that communication in which we agreed to the terms of the note of the eighteenth inst., in which Gen. Twiggs claimed the retention of two batteries of light artillery, refers to our previous communications, in which we claimed all public property; and the reason is apparent, we claim no interest in, or desire to meddle with, private property, but we do now, as we have heretofore done, claim as public property, all money belonging to or held for the benefit of the Federal Government. Again, if it were necessary to show that nothing was withdrawn by the undersigned from their original and repeated demands, or understood to have been withdrawn on our part by Gen. Twiggs, it will be found in the demands made by that officer and several others, for transportation, etc., and freely furnished by the undersigned, although no reference is made in express terms to this obligation in any of the notes between General Twiggs and the undersigned, and the reference is only found in our communication of the fourteenth inst., to the Military Commission. We might still further add, that the Military Commission, as well as Gen. Twiggs, repeatedly disclaimed any right on the part of the officer in command, to control disbursing officers in their disposition of the public funds. If, then, Gen. Twiggs has acted upon portions of our answer of the fourteenth inst., although such portions were not set out in our reply of the eighteenth, it shows that he understood the referring to that communication was a substantial embodiment of its terms, in the communication in which we referred to it. A consideration of these facts will show the necessity for a complete understanding of all matters connected with or operating in any manner upon the question of our right to obtain possession of, or control the funds of the Federal Government in Texas, such funds being subject, however, to the payment of legitimate claims due either to soldiers or citizens. For this purpose the undersigned submit the following questions, to be answered by the various disbursing officers, or heads of departments, and certified to respectively by them on honor. Question:

1st. Please state what amount of funds in specie, coin, drafts, or otherwise, were in your custody or under your control for purposes connected with your department, or the performance of your official duties, on the eighth day of February, 1861?

Question 2d. Please state what portion of that amount has been disbursed or changed from its original condition between that day and the time of answering this question, and how or where was this disbursement or change made?

Question 3d. Please state what amount of indebtedness exists against your department, at the time of answering this question, and the persons claiming the same, as nearly as it is in your power to do?

Question 4th. Please state what amount in specie or coin has come into your possession since the eighth of February, 1861, and what amount has been placed to your credit, or at your disposal for the purposes conected with your department, in other cities of the Union, since the eighth of February, 1861?

Question 5th. Please state the amount of funds connected with your department on hand, in specie, coin, drafts, or other evidences of money or credit; and please state the amounts of the respective credits in this city, and with whom, as likewise in other cities of the Union? It is hoped that the preceding five questions will be submitted to the various disbursing officers residing in this city, and an answer is required within the next eighteen hours.

The Commissioners do not desire, on the contrary, it is their determination that nothing shall be done, by or through their agency, that is likely to cause unpleasant consequences. Our instructions and sense of duty, however, alike demand that all measures proper and necessary for the securing the public funds for the benefit of the State of Texas, shall be attempted, and, if possible, carried to a successful termination.

We remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of Committee of Public Safety.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, February 25, 1861.

To Messrs. Thomas J. Devine, P. N. Luckett, S. A. Maverick, Commissioners, etc., etc., San Antonio:

GENTLEMEN: I have already acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the twenty-second inst., and the pressure of my public duties must be my apology for not answering it at an earlier date.

In regard to the five questions proposed in your communication, and your request that the "various disbursing officers, or heads of departments, be required to furnish you with answers 'certified' by them 'on honor,'" I have to state that I have no power to compel a compliance with your wishes. An order of that kind would be illegal, and they would not be bound to obey it. As regards myself, if I were to issue an order that would endanger the public funds, or cause a disposition of them not sanctioned by law, I should place my commission in jeopardy, and render myself liable for the amounts involved. In relation to the payment of the claims against the United States, I would remark that the disbursing officers by whom the debts were contracted, are the proper persons to pay them, as they alone can know the amounts actually due.

I will here repeat what I have more fully stated in a former communication—that I cannot re-

cognise the right of Texas to claim any portion of the funds in the hands of the disbursing officers. In this view of the case, I am confirmed by the most positive assurance of Gen. Twiggs, that he has not at any time, or in any way, consented to the transfer of the public funds to the State of Texas.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. A. WAITE,
Colonel U. S. A. Commanding the Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, March 2, 1861.

To Messrs. Thomas J. Devine, P. N. Luckett, Samuel A. Maverick, Commissioners on behalf of Committee on Public Safety, San Antonio:

GENTLEMEN: I here repeat in writing the substance of the remarks made verbally to you yesterday, with respect to the funds on hand, the existing debts of the United States Quartermaster's Department, and those which may accrue during the stay of the United States troops within the limits of the State of Texas.

That I will exert the full extent of my authority to cause to be paid to the citizens of Texas, all just demands they may hold against the United States, pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, or that may hereafter be contracted by said Department, so far as the funds on hand will permit; and, further, that it having been ascertained that the available funds on hand are not sufficient to liquidate the present outstanding demands, I will cause an estimate to be made for such further sums as may be deemed sufficient—it being understood and agreed to by said Commissioners, that such sums as may be necessary for the hire of teamsters, lighters, the purchase and delivery of forage, fuel, and other supplies, and to meet all the expenditures necessary for a "regular and comfortable movement" of the troops on their march from their present stations to the coast, and to enable them to embark, shall be retained and held subject to such expenditures.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
C. A. WAITE,
Col. Com'g Dept. Texas—Col. U. S. A. Comm. Dept.

Approved by the undersigned Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, March 2, 1861.

We, the Commissioners on behalf of the Committee on Public Safety, will place at the disposal of the commanding officer of the troops in Texas, such means of transportation as are at our command, to be used by said troops in transporting their baggage, provisions, forage, and other supplies, to such points on the coast as have been selected for embarkation.

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of Com. of Public Safety.

(Circular.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, February 25, 1861.

SIR: As some of the companies in the Department have already evacuated their posts, deeming the requirements of General Orders No. Five immediate, the Department Commander calls the attention of Post Commanders to the condition as therein expressed, viz.: "As soon as the necessary preparations can be made." The "necessary preparations" will be made at these Headquarters, and no troops will be put in motion until orders for such purposes shall be issued from the Department.

Should, however, any of the companies within this command have left their stations, and be found, on receipt of these instructions, on the march for the coast, they will not consider the above requirements as operative upon them, but will continue their line of march.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Copy of circular addressed to Post Commanders. For the State Commissioners, etc., San Antonio, Texas.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS,
SAN ANTONIO, March 2, 1861.

To Colonel C. A. Waite, U. S. A., Commanding Department of Texas:

SIR: We are credibly informed that after the departure of Capt. Macklin's company, from Camp Verde, the soldiers of Company A, First infantry, burned up a chest of saddler's tools, belonging to the Federal Government, left by Capt. Brackett, to be placed in the quartermaster's store. Five days after, on the night of the return of that company to Camp Verde, the men broke into the hospital, and after consuming the liquor, destroyed all they could not conveniently appropriate to their own use; the night after, they broke into the carpenter's shop, and destroyed everything that was not appropriated by them to their own use.

We desire to call your attention to this transaction, as it is not in the spirit or according to the letter of the agreement between Gen. Twiggs and the undersigned. We have to request that this company be removed, as soon as possible, from Camp Verde. The officers and men of Company A will be held liable for any destruction of property, or other outrage, which they may fail to prevent or be guilty of.

We remain, respectfully, etc., etc.,
THOMAS J. DEVINE,
S. A. MAVERICK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners on behalf of the Com. of Public Safety.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO,
TEXAS, March 2, 1861.

To the Commissioners:

SIRS: I have the honor to report, that:

1. Lieut. S. W. McCallister, of Capt. Jordon's company, with one sergeant, one corporal, and eighteen privates, are *en route* for Fort Davis.

2. Sergeant C. Denman, of Capt. Teel's company, with one corporal and fifteen privates, are *en route* for Camp Stockton.

3. Lieut. J. C. Moody, of Capt. Teel's company, with one corporal and fifteen privates, are *en route* for Fort Lancaster.

4. Sergeant T. L. Wilson, of Capt. Teel's company, with one corporal and fifteen privates, are *en route* for Camp Hudson.

5. Lieut. B. E. Benton, of Seguin, has orders to repair immediately to Fort Mason, with twenty mounted men.

6. Lieut. James Paul, of Castroville, has orders to repair immediately to Camp Verde, with twenty-five mounted men.

7. Lieut. W. Adams, of Uvalde, has orders to repair immediately to Fort Inge and Camp Wood; ten mounted men at the former and twenty-five mounted men at the latter place—in all, thirty-five men.

8. Captain T. T. Teel and Lieut. Bennett are awaiting orders, with fifteen privates each, to garrison Fort Duncan and Fort Clarke.

9. Lieutenant Benton, Lieut. Paul, and Lieut. Adams, furnish their respective detachments with arms and ammunition, also horses.

10. If it be deemed advisable to muster the detachments of Lieuts. Benton, Paul and Adams, I can repair to their stations, and do it. Colonel McCulloch did not deem it necessary that they should report at these headquarters for that purpose. I am, sir, respectfully, etc.,

W. T. MECKLING,
Captain and Assist. Adjutant-General.

To Hon. T. J. DEVINE, S. A. MAVERICK, and P. N. LUCKETT, Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
March 1, 1861.

To the Hon. Commissioners:

SIRS: I have the honor to report that I mustered and inspected the several detachments of State troops, who are to occupy Forts Davis and Lancaster, Camps Stockton and Hudson, and report them encamped about eight miles west of this city, ready to march at a moment's notice.

Enclosed is a copy of the order assigning them to their posts, and order of march.

I am, sirs, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

W. T. MECKLING,
Captain and Assist. Adjutant-General.

To Hon. T. J. DEVINE, P. N. LUCKETT, and S. A. MAVERICK, Commissioners.

Answers to Capt. Blair and Major Macklin.

Memorandum of Subsistence, Funds and Liabilities in the Office, and under the control of the Commissary of Subsistence.

FUNDS.

On deposit in New-Orleans, . . .	$2,943 00
On hand in coin, ...	4,633 47
Total, ...	$7,576 47

LIABILITIES.

For flour delivered, and in course of delivery, at various posts, . . .	$5,604 20
To fill requisitions for current expenditures at the various posts, .	8,498 69
Total, ...	$14,102 89

The above embraces the whole of the public funds under my control, of all kinds and descriptions, and all evidences thereof.

W. B. BLAIR,
Captain C. S.

SAN ANTONIO, February 28, 1861.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 28, 1861.

To the Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your demand, to be informed of the amount of public money received and expended by me since the thirty-first day of October, 1860, as well as the amount now on hand, and on deposit to my credit, I remark:

That on the twentieth of January, 1861, deposited to my credit, in the Treasury, New-Orleans, . .	$25,000 00
On the twenty-second of February, in the Treasury, New-Orleans, ...	50,000 00
Deposited to my credit in the Treasury of New-York, on the first of February, 1861, ...	5,000 00
Making total to my credit, since the thirty-first day of October, 1860,	$80,000 00
Since the date of the above deposits, I have expended in paying the public dues from the deposits in New-Orleans, ...	$36,649 66
Expended from the deposit in New-York, ...	3,877 50
Total expended from the above deposits, ...	$40,527 16.
Leaving balance to be accounted for, $39,472.84, which will be explained as follows, viz.:	
Draft drawn by me in favor of Lieut. Thomas M. Jones, U. S. A., on deposit in New-Orleans, and now *en route* to this place, ...	$30,000 00
Balance in Treasury, New-Orleans,	8,550 34
Balance in Treasury, New-York, .	1,122 50
Total amount on hand, on deposit and *en route* to this place, . .	$39,472 84

It is impossible for me to say, with a positive certainty, what amount it will require to pay the troops (for whom the estimate upon which the above funds were furnished) to the present date. But I am pretty certain that $16,000 will be sufficient.

Please allow me to say, that there may be some errors in this hasty report, but I feel well assured that the errors are slight.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, respectfully your obedient servant, SACKFIELD MACKLIN,
Late Paymaster United States Army.

To T. J. DEVINE, S. A. MAVERICK, P. N. LUCKETT,
Commissioners.

(*Report No. 2—Gen. Rogers's Mission.*)

COMMITTEE ROOM, March 7, 1861.

To the Hon. O. M. Roberts, President of the Convention:

The Committee on Public Safety beg leave to report through you, to the Convention, that on the fourteenth day of February they were in session at the city of Galveston, and at that time they felt the great necessity of having more arms than were to be found in the State, and the Hon. Geo. Williamson, Commissioner from Louisiana to Texas, being then in that city, they caused the Chairman of the Committee to address to him a communication, which with the answer thereto is herewith submitted.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, February 14, 1861.

To Geo. Williamson, Commissioner from Louisiana to the State of Texas:

DEAR SIR: The Committee of Public Safety regret to have to make known to your State, through yourself, the unfortunate condition of Texas as to arms for her people. Should coërcion be the policy of the incoming Administration at Washington, we hope to be able to bring into the field as many strong arms and brave hearts, as our Southern sisters; but in this crisis we must ask them to lend us whatever spare arms they may have. The Committee beg to know of you what assurances you can give to Texas in behalf of your gallant State on this subject? Especially, sir, would we ask of you your individual efforts in our behalf, to secure for us the two pieces of ordnance, well known in the history of Texas as the "Twin Sisters." We are informed that they are now in the hands of the State of Louisiana, having been lately taken from the Federal Government.

In conclusion, sir, allow me, in behalf of the Committee, to extend to you the highest regards of each member for yourself, personally, and their best wishes for your welfare and happiness, and that of your people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Committee of Public Safety.

GALVESTON, February 17, 1861.

Hon. J. C. Robertson, Chairman Committee of Public Safety:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I beg leave to state that owing to the timely and patriotic action of the Governor, in seizing the United States forts and arsenals in Louisiana, the State is abundantly provided with arms. It is needless for me to assure you that the State I have the honor to represent as Commissioner, feels the liveliest interest in everything that pertains to the safety and protection of Texas. Relying upon this feeling, and knowing personally the Governor, I can assure you that he will do all in his power to supply the want of arms you say now exists in Texas. Her gallant sons who are so eager to again recover her independence, should have the means to accomplish their desire. I shall use every effort in my power to accomplish your wishes, both in regard to the arms and to the historic "Twin Sisters."

Permit me to suggest to your Committee the propriety of sending a Commissioner to the State of Louisiana, to negotiate for a loan of arms and munitions of war, vested with full authority to receipt for the same in the name of the State of Texas. I shall heartily coöperate with him.

I beg leave to tender my thanks to yourself and the Committee, for the courtesies extended to me during my agreeable visit to your State.

With assurances of my kindest regards and respect, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Commissioner of the State of Louisiana.

They further report that from the tenor of said letters in answer to the communication from the Committee, they were encouraged to make the effort to obtain some of the arms with which the State of Louisiana was so abundantly supplied. They accordingly issued to James H. Rogers, one of this Committee, a commission to proceed to accomplish that object; which commission, together with his instructions as to the disposition of said arms, are herewith submitted:

"*Commission.*"

COMMITTEE ROOM, GALVESTON, TEXAS,
February 20, 1861.

To Gen. James H. Rogers:

SIR: You are hereby commissioned as a special officer, to proceed at once to the city of Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana, and there confer with the Governor of said State, or other legally constituted authority, for the purpose of procuring therefrom as many arms as you can obtain, for the use and benefit of the people of Texas, and, in the event of your failing to obtain the same, or a sufficient number thereof, from said State to answer the present urgent demand therefor in Texas, you shall, if in your judgment it be right and proper so to do, proceed at once to the State of Alabama, on a like mission.

JOHN C. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety.
[Attest] R. T. BROWNRIGG,
Secretary to the Committee.

"*Instructions.*"

Resolved, That the Commissioner appointed to visit the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of procuring arms for the use of the State, be instructed to dispose of the same in the following manner, namely:

One half the arms to be obtained by him shall be shipped to J. M. & J. C. Murphy, Jefferson, Marion County, Texas, subject to the order of the Convention, and the other half to E. B. Nichols, & Co., Galveston, Texas, subject to same order.

A few days after the departure of said Commissioner, he returned to this Committee the following encouraging communication:

NEW-ORLEANS, February 23, 1861.

Hon John C. Robertson, Galveston, Texas:

MY DEAR SIR: I arrived here safe yesterday morning, met that prince of gentlemen, Col. Williamson, and I have conferred with him fully on the object of my mission. He had just returned from a visit to the Governor at Baton Rouge, whither he went as our friend, on the subject of arms.

He gave me the kindest assurances of the friendly feelings of the Governor, and the people of Louisiana to our cause, and introduced me to Gen. Bragg, who assures me of the loan of five thousand stand of arms, and gives me letters to the Governor, stating the ability of Louisiana to spare so many—two thousand percussion and three thousand flint and steel. I have seen the arms, they are good and in prime order, and I shall receive them, believing it to be for the interest of Texas.

Col. Williamson says he has procured the Legislature of this State to dress up and remount the "Twin Sisters," and has their assurance that they will then be presented to Texas by Louisiana.

Gen. Bragg says he has assurances from United States officers in Texas, that if they are properly treated they will come into the service of Texas, and strongly recommends mildness and courtesy towards them; that such a course will bring them to us, and make them a breastwork for our defence.

Allow to recommend respectfully the views of Gen. Bragg on this subject as being those of wisdom and prudence, and to beg that they may be adopted.

I shall leave this evening for Baton Rouge, and will get back to Austin as soon as I can.

Once more—mildness and peace is the true policy for Texas. Give the officers and soldiers a chance, and all will be well. For God's sake and the interest of Texas, avoid harshness and blood—the latter is ruin, the former, prosperity and safety.

In much haste, very respectfully,

JAMES H. ROGERS.

The Committee have the pleasure to announce to the Convention, that said Commissioner has returned from his mission, and submitted to the Committee the following report and accompanying documents, all of which they respectfully submit to the Convention as a part of this report.

The Committee further state that at the very earliest possible moment they will furnish further reports of their proceedings.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN C. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Committee of Public Safety.

Report of J. H. Rogers, and accompanying Documents.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 5, 1861.

To Hon. J. C. Robertson, Chairman of Committee of Public Safety:

SIR: In obedience to instructions given me, and acting by authority of the Convention of the State of Texas, as Commissioner to the State of Louisiana, charged with the duty of procuring arms of that State for the defence of Texas, in case of invasion, I have the honor to report:

That on the twentieth day of February, 1861, I left the city of Galveston, and on the twenty-second, reached the city of New-Orleans, an entered immediately upon the discharge of sai duty.

It affords me great pleasure to state to you, and through you to the Convention, that owing to the kindly aid of the late Commissioner from the State of Louisiana to the State of Texas, Col. George Williamson, and also to that of Major-Gen. Bragg, and the warm feeling of friendship entertained by the Governor of the State towards Texas, I had but little difficulty in the discharge of my mission.

On the twenty-third of February, I had the honor to address to his Excellency the Governor of the State of Louisiana, the communication hereto appended, (marked No. 1,) and received from him promptly, an order for five thousand stand of arms, four thousand two hundred and fifty flint and steel, and seven hundred and fifty percussion muskets.

Whilst this order was being filled, the news of the capture of arms and munitions of war at San Antonio, and the subsequent agreement between our Commissioner at that point, and Brevet Major-Gen. Twiggs, for the withdrawal of the Federal troops from Texas, and the surrender of the arms at the various posts in Texas, was received by Gov. Moore, who immediately addressed me the appended note, (marked No. 2,) limiting the original order to one thousand stand of muskets, with assurance that should necessity require it, this loan should be increased.

I would further report that on the twenty-sixth of February, I received by order of the Governor the said arms. In obedience to your instructions, I immediately had shipped five hundred stand to Messrs. J. M. & J. C. Murphy, Jefferson, Marion County, Texas, and five hundred stand to Messrs. E. B. Nichols & Co., Galveston, where they now are, subject to the order of the Convention. It was impossible to procure either cartridge-boxes or ammunition, as the State of Louisiana was not sufficiently provided to extend the loan. Failing in this, and deeming it necessary to ascertain where the State of Texas could most speedily supply herself, I instituted inquiry in the city of New-Orleans, and am able to furnish the Committee with satisfactory information upon that point, by appending statement marked "A."

The muskets I receipted for in the name of the State of Texas, and have pledged the faith of the State for their return, or payment at their appraised value. I have the pleasure to inform you, that through the agency of Col. Williamson, the Legislature of the State of Louisiana has ordered the "Twin Sisters," the San Jacinto thunderers, to be remounted in fine style, and presented by the State of Louisiana to the State of Texas, which I am assured will be shortly done. I feel

confident that this delicate demonstration of regard for our State, will be duly appreciated by yourselves and the gallant people of Texas, whose interests you represent.

Having been instructed to make application to the State of Alabama, for a similar loan of arms, etc., whilst in New-Orleans, I telegraphed our delegates at Montgomery, enquiring as to the chance of success in that quarter, and received from the Hon. W. B. Ochiltree, the following reply:

MONTGOMERY, February 22, 1861.

GEN. J. H. ROGERS: Alabama having to support Florida, can spare no arms to Texas for the present. W. B. OCHILTREE.

I therefore did not prosecute that branch of my mission further, deeming it unnecessary to do so. An invoice of ordnance and ordnance stores, receipted for by me, I herewith transmit to you, (marked "B,") together with other documents referred to, for your inspection. I cannot close this report without expressing my heartfelt gratitude, as a citizen of Texas, to his Excellency Gov. Thomas O. Moore, to Gen. Bragg, and to Col. Geo. Williamson, for their generous kindness to me, whilst acting as your agent. Trusting that I have satisfactorily discharged the duty imposed upon me, I have the honor to remain,

Yours most respectfully,
JAMES H. ROGERS,
Commissioner.

(*Communication No.* 1.)

NEW-ORLEANS, February 23, 1861.

To his Excellency the Governor of the Sovereign State of Louisiana:

SIR: I have been honored by the State of Texas, with the performance of a duty alike responsible and delicate. Your Excellency has been notified that on the first of February, 1861, the Ordinance ratifying and acceding to the articles of annexation, passed on the fourth of July, 1845, were formally annulled by a Convention of the people of Texas, assembled at our capital city, Austin. The ordinance of secession was submitted for ratification or rejection to the people of the State, to be determined at the ballot-box, on this the twenty-third of this month.

Such has been the confidence of the delegates in the action of the people, that although the Convention has taken a recess until the second of March next, active measures have been in the mean time taken, to provide against the threatened attempt at coërcion. Entertaining a lingering hope that a returning sense of justice would induce the dominant party of the old Union, to pursue such course as would justify a continuance of that Union, our people have permitted the day of results to dawn upon them unprepared to a great extent for the collision that now seems inevitable. The determination of the people of Texas is fixed! Whatever may be the consequences, Texas has thrown her influence, and will throw her sword into the scales, with her sister Southern States. The relations, both social and commercial, which have grown up and so closely entwine each, make the interests and future destiny of Texas and Louisiana the same. The idea of a separate republic has never been seriously entertained by the people of Texas.

The enemies of secession have attempted to embarrass immediate action, by intimating such a course. I beg to assure you, as the recent action of our Convention, in sending delegates to the Montgomery Convention, indicates, that Texas will link her destinies with the fortunes of her sister cotton and sugar-growing States, and the banner which waves over their patriotic sons, in peace or war, will float over the undaunted sons of the Lone Star State.

The mansion and cottage hearth-stone shall be made desolate, and the west bank of the Red River become a frontier, before hostile Federal troops will from her direction, ever place foot upon the soil of Louisiana.

Circumstances require that Texas should appeal to Louisiana for arms in this emergency, and I have the honor to be commissioned for this purpose. I am prepared to guarantee to your Excellency their proper use, and unless lost in glorious battle for freedom and equal rights, their safe return.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. ROGERS.

(*Communication No.* 2.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, LA, February 25, 1861.

To Gen. James H. Rogers, Agent of the State of Texas.

SIR: In consequence of the news this day received, of the withdrawal of Gen. Twiggs and his command from Texas, and of the State's thus getting possession of large quantities of military munitions, I presume there no longer exists the want of arms which you were sent here to procure. But as the arms, etc., surrendered by the retiring corps of the United States troops, are in Western Texas, leaving Eastern Texas comparatively destitute, I have ordered one thousand stand of muskets to be issued, for the purpose of being sent to Jefferson for distribution in that portion of the State.

Should my inference from the reported retiring of Gen. Twiggs and command prove erroneous, I shall respond to a renewal of your call for a loan of arms, by promptly shipping such as we may then be able to spare.

Fully approving the active preparation made by the authorities of Texas for her defence, and desirous of aiding them in every proper way, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

(*Document "A."*)

Statement from P. Rotchford, Agent for the Du Pont's powder.

United States cannon powder, ... $6

100 kegs rifle, ... $6
500 " musket, ... 6
at the powder magazine.

Common cannon powder is only $5 per keg, for blasting and for saluting purposes.

It will be necessary to give some timely notice in order to have any quantity of powder. We have also some rifle powder at $5, which is considered good, but only one or two hundred kegs; it would, no doubt, do for cannon, as it is strong.

P. ROTCHFORD,
49 Union Street.

(Document No. 3.)

Invoice of ordnance and ordnance stores, turned over by H. Oladowski, commanding Baton Rouge Arsenal, to James H. Rogers, Agent of the State of Texas, in obedience to order of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Louisiana Army.

1000 muskets, altered to percussion model, 1822.
1000 screwdrivers for percussion arms.
1000 cones " "
1000 wipers for muskets " "
100 ball screws for " "
100 screw-vices " "
50 arm chests.

I certify that the above is a correct invoice of ordnance and ordnance stores, turned over by me, this twenty-sixth day of February, 1861, to James H. Rogers. H. OLADOWSKI,
Commanding Arsenal.

The surrender of the public property in San Antonio, as reported by the Committee of Public Safety, was not without embarrassments. The concentration of so large a body of undisciplined men with arms in their hands, and with excited feelings against the Federal Government, was with difficulty controlled. All business was suspended, the stores were closed, and a collision momentarily expected between the few United States troops on duty and the Texas forces, regardless of the authority of their superiors. There were on duty in the city one hundred and twenty men, belonging to the First and Eighth United States infantry, commanded by a Captain now a Major in the army of the Confederated States. The sixteenth and seventeenth of February were occupied in the interchange of opinions and views between the Commander and the Texan Commissioners. A demand was made for the unconditional laying down of the arms in the hands of the United States troops, and it was not until the morning of the eighteenth inst., when a Sergeant, having accidentally heard of what was meditated, informed his Commander "that further delay was unnecessary," as the men had openly declared that they would resist all such attempts, and die with their arms in their hands." It was apparent that if the effort was made, blood would be shed, and a most fearful conflict ensue within the limits of the city. The design was abandoned, and the command marched out of the city, in the presence of fifteen hundred Texas troops, with their arms in their hands, colors flying, and drums beating. Col. C. A. Waite, First infantry, United States army, superseded Gen. Twiggs, by orders from Washington, which he received at Camp Verde, his station, sixty-five miles distant, on the sixteenth of February, 1861. Col. Waite, ignorant of what had transpired in San Antonio, obeyed his instructions immediately. The Commissioners of Public Safety apprehending this, and learning from general report that Col. Waite was as then termed an abolitionist, or a black republican, adopted the most stringent measures to prevent his interfering in the complete accomplishment of their designs. Detachments of mounted men were posted upon every road leading to and from Camp Verde, with instructions to arrest Col. Waite, and keep him in close confinement. It so happened that Col. Waite, on his way to San Antonio, lost his road, and taking an Indian trail, reached the city, unknown to the authorities, on the morning of the nineteenth of February, the day after the completion of the capitulation. He found himself alone and helpless. Any attempt to break the terms would have caused his arrest and confinement. His duty now was towards those officers and soldiers far removed upon the frontier, who, in total ignorance of the treason which had sold them into captivity, had, as before stated, but a limited supply of provision, ammunition, and the means of transportation. To communicate with them was impossible, without permission from the "Committee of Public Safety." The highways to the interior were filled with armed men, with instructions to arrest persons travelling to and fro, and to withhold all letters found in their possession. There was no alternative but to have an amicable understanding with the Texan authorities, in order to relieve the troops serving upon the frontier. The means were accordingly granted Col. Waite, in the way of horses and provisions, to enable him to communicate with the officers of his command. Passes were given to express men by the Committee of Public Safety, to permit them to reach the various posts along the frontier with instructions from Col. Waite. These instructions were examined by the Committee before being sent. As offensive and humiliating as it was to the Commander, the order of Gen. Twiggs, directing the withdrawal of the troops from Texas, was transmitted to the officers in the interior, at the same time informing them that transportation and subsistence would be sent as early as possible. The officers saw in the surrender of Twiggs, unavoidable embarrassments surrounding them, but a repetition of the disastrous and disgraceful events which had been enacted throughout the country the two months past. Our flag had been dishonored, forts, arsenals, and treasury had been plundered, still the heart of the nation, throbbing with indignation, sought reconciliation and forbearance to avoid collision and the shedding of blood. Isolated as they were, with small commands in posts and detached camps, upon a frontier of fourteen hundred miles, destitute of subsistence and means of communication, and a march of from two to six hundred miles through an enemy's country, to a point of embarkation, there was no alterna-

tive but to submit without remonstrance to the terms of capitulation agreed upon in San Antonio on the eighteenth of February, 1861. To resist would have been but a cruel forfeiture of the lives of the brave men around them, who, regardless of consequences, expressed their willingness to die upon the soil. Temporary success might have been accomplished, but before they could have reached the coast for embarkation, they would have been intercepted and decimated by the thousands of Texas volunteers now effectively armed with the materials of war plundered from the Federal Government.

It was my fortune to reach San Antonio early in the month of March, and to become a participator in the results of these humiliating events. I had escaped detection when passing through the seceding States, in the hopes of joining my command at Fort Bliss on the extreme frontier of Texas. On the route of travel from Cincinnati to New-Orleans by steamer, passengers were greatly excited, discussing the political events of the day. Men from the North and the South then dared to communicate to each other their hopes and fears upon the exciting events agitating both sections of the country; and travellers, in social conversation, unhesitatingly expressed their devotion to the Union, and their anxiety that the political dissensions, now so threatening, should be amicably adjusted in despite the activity of political organizations so fast involving their States in secession and consequent ruin. The telegraph was the means of keeping the cities and towns bordering the Mississippi River in a constant state of fermentation. At Memphis information was received that Fort Sumter had been reënforced, and that a war of extermination had been declared by President Lincoln against the South. At Natchez intelligence was in like manner communicated that Fort Sumter had capitulated, and that Mr. Lincoln had fled from Washington. Extras from the various newspapers scattered these reports into every county in the States. Bonfires and cannon celebrated the one, while the former only tended to exasperate the morbid tastes and feelings of the populace, and to discard the long cherished affection for the Union. These reports were not contradicted nor were they designed to be; false impressions were thus made upon the minds of good and loyal men, and love for our common country was turned to malignant hate through the activity of malicious and designing men. At New-Orleans the State Convention was in session, and the grave question was being discussed, as to whether the Constitution of the Confederated States should be submitted to the people. In common with others, supposed to be friends, I expressed my views and wishes in regard to the course of the Administration, vindicated its justness, fairness, and liberality to all parts of the Union, and declared my belief that we would yet come together in harmony and interest. I was informed in the course of the day that my opinions were treasonable and had been reported to the Convention, and in order to avoid detection, my judicious course was to leave the city as early as practicable. Not wishing to be annoyed, I left for San Antonio the next morning, and the day after my arrival there, was informed by the Committee of Public Safety that I would not be permitted to proceed farther upon my journey. An emissary from the Convention, I learnt, had accompanied me from New-Orleans to San Antonio. I found the city in the hands of Texas, business was suspended, and the populace still doubting to which Government they belonged, waiting the crisis of portending events. The banner of the "Lone Star" was flying from all the public buildings, which, in a few days, was replaced by the confederate flag. The authority of the United States Government, civil and military, was discarded, and the entire country was governed by a *vigilance committee*, supported by volunteer troops.

Secession was accomplished; and the absence of industry and cheerfulness so striking in this beautiful and once enterprising town, told plainly, but sadly, the despotism of error, and the inevitable results from misguided public opinion. Col. Waite was actively engaged in carrying out, in good faith, the terms of capitulation which unfortunately had fallen to his lot to execute. He was without any instructions whatever from the Government at Washington other than that transports had been ordered from New-York to Texas for the troops; he hastened their departure to avoid that which was so much apprehended — *collision and the shedding of blood.* The troops from the frontier, as fast as transportation could be obtained, passed through San Antonio in detachments for Indianola, the port of embarkation, where it was expected transports would be awaiting their arrival. Emissaries from the confederated States hung upon their flanks and sought their camps from day to day, endeavoring by promises of pay and increased rank to induce them to join their cause. To such solicitations these brave and hardy veterans were unapproachable, and declared their determination to serve the Government they loved and honored, and to sustain that flag which they had carried in triumph through so many conflicts and perils.

When these troops, some twelve hundred, were encamped at Indianola, a more direct and strenuous effort was made to alienate them from their loyalty. Col. E. Van Dorn, now of the confederate army, but recently a captain in the Second United States cavalry, was deputed by the authorities of Montgomery to visit this camp to endeavor to obtain both officers and men. To insure success, he brought with him written authority from the President of the confederated States, guaranteeing increased rank and pay. His service in Texas, his long association with the officers and men, many of the latter of his own company which he so recently abandoned, might, it was supposed, induce many to join the government which he acknowledged, but after two days of fruitless efforts, he abandoned the project, and owned his mission a failure. These troops embarked for New-York on the fifth of April, as did also a detachment from the mouth of the Rio

Grande in accordance with the understanding with the State of Texas. The remote stations of some of the commands prevented their arrival at Indianola as soon as anticipated, or as soon as could be desired. In the mean time the political aspect of events throughout our country was to those struggling to escape from Texas sad and discouraging indeed. No instructions, no encouragement, no sympathy was received from any quarter by those whose loyalty had been so conspicuously and faithfully tried. As the determination of the Government to maintain inviolate the Constitution and the Union became known, the acrimony and vindictiveness of the citizens in this quarter increased in a corresponding ratio. The surrender of Fort Sumter was received in San Antonio on the seventeenth of April. There was no rejoicing among the people. The active leaders in secession endeavored to infuse into the populace some expressions of exultation, but the prevailing sentiment was depression and gloom. It was the tocsin which aroused the American people to arms. At this time a detachment of three hundred infantry, commanded by Major C. Sibley, United States army, had encamped at Indianola preparatory to embarkation. The steamer Star of the West was daily expected to take the command to New-York. In painful anxiety these troops were kept in suspense for many days, surrounded by an active and vindictive enemy. A steamer was sent to search after the long looked for vessel, and while under way an attempt was made to run her ashore, and thus defeat the object, and would have proved successful had not the United States officer on board seized the captain and threatened him with instant death. Such was the vigilance and power of secession committees, no man, however humble or elevated his vocation, dared to express his favorable sentiments towards the United States Government by word or deed. The authorities at Montgomery now finding that the attack upon Sumter would precipitate an open warfare, despatched Col. Van Dorn with instructions to arrest the United States officers and soldiers remaining Texas. Upon reaching Galveston he learned that the Star of the West was expected at Indianola, when he obtained the steamer General Rusk, placed on board an armed force of volunteers with artillery awaiting the embarkation of Major Sibley's command. Approaching her by night he was hailed and answered: "United States troops to come on board." He was directed to come alongside. Col. Van Dorn and his command were assisted on board, when the captain and crew were made prisoners of war, and the ship taken possession of in the name of the confederated States. Major Sibley ignorant of these events, and abandoning all hopes of the Star of the West, chartered two small schooners, the only vessels in port, and embarked his command for New-York. Upon getting under way, and proceeding to the sea, the vessels were found so crowded with men, women, children, and their baggage, it was found impossible to manage them, when an effort was made to obtain another transport. The delay was fatal. While this was being accomplished, Col. Van Dorn entered the bay with three steamers laden with armed men from Galveston, upon which was placed artillery, protected by cotton-bags. He intercepted this most unfortunate command, and demanded an unconditional surrender. Major Sibley and his little band were helpless; resistance was destruction. After much delay, terms were made, and arms were surrendered, and the officers and men were permitted to return to their Government on parole. Here again that loyalty which had heretofore distinguished our soldiers was evinced, for, though surrounded by an enemy, and threatened with destruction, they commenced throwing their muskets overboard, and were only prevented by the timely interposition of their officers. Upon the surrender of their arms was conditioned their obtaining subsistence from day to day. They denounced the authority that so disgracefully betrayed them, and turned with pride and exultation to the Government they had served, and which they believed would extol their fidelity and punish the aggressors. While these events, so disgraceful and disastrous to our arms, were transpiring at Indianola, all communication was cut off with San Antonio by the large number of Texas troops in the field. These troops had congregated on the coast to capture Major Sibley and his command in the event of his not embarking.

Col. Waite, at San Antonio, was ignorant of the fate of the troops at Indianola, as he was of the command under Brevet Lieut.-Col. Reeve, Eighth infantry, consisting of three hundred men and five officers; which had, it was supposed, left Fort Bliss, on the Rio Grande, early in the month of April, but in like manner was deprived of communicating with them. A vague rumor had got abroad in the community, that the officers and men remaining in Texas were to be arrested and detained as prisoners of war. The proclamation of the President of the United States had been received, allowing twenty days for the laying down of arms. This exasperated the populace, and changed our heretofore social intercourse among the citizens to distant coldness and reserve. We felt that we were in a foreign land, surrounded by enemies. No communication was had with the Government at Washington; indeed, from the well-authenticated reports received from New-Orleans, and from Montgomery, serious doubts were entertained whether the Government we claimed was in existence. The telegraph despatches from New-Orleans, of April twenty-third, announced that Gen. Scott was at the head of the Virginia troops marching on Washington, that President Lincoln had fled, and that sixty thousand men from Virginia and Maryland were surrounding the Capital. That the Seventh New-York, and the Massachusetts regiments, had been cut up in Baltimore; and that a strong force was being organized in the North, in opposition to the policy of coërcion adopted by the President of the United States. The hopes and prospects of our country were gloomy and discouraging.

On the morning of the twenty-third of April, from the assembling of the confederated troops and volunteers, it was evident some important measure was contemplated. The populace were crowding the streets in anticipation of the event. By ten o'clock, it became known that Colonel Waite, and the officers on duty with him, who were carrying out, with the utmost energy and good faith, the terms of the capitulation, were to be made prisoners of war, by orders from the President of the so-called Southern Republic. Capt. Wilcox, with his company, was designated to perform this duty, while a formidable force was in the vicinity, lest these fourteen officers, without arms or men, should manifest a disposition to resist this most flagrant violation of the terms agreed upon by Gen. Twiggs with the Texas Commissioners. The following is a minute detail of the transaction as recorded at the time:

Memorandum relating to the Arrest of Colonel C. A. Waite, U. S. A., and the Officers of the U. S. Army on Duty at San Antonio, Texas, without troops. At Col. Waite's Quarters, Col. Waite and Major Sprague only present.

San Antonio, Texas, April 23, 1861.

Capt. Wilcox, [with his sword, commanding Texas troops].—Good morning, Colonel!

Col. Waite.—Good morning, sir.

Capt. Wilcox.—I have come to request you to go over to Major Macklin's office.

Col. Waite.—For what purpose, sir?

Capt. Wilcox.—As a prisoner of war!

Col. Waite.—What authority have you?

Capt. Wilcox.—I have authority from Major Macklin.

Col. Waite.—Who is Major Macklin?

Capt. Wilcox.—An officer of the confederate States.

Col. Waite.—I do not, sir, recognise any such authority. Have you the authority? I should like to see it.

Capt. Wilcox then took from his pocket an order from Major Macklin, which Col. Waite read, directing him (Wilcox) to proceed with his company and arrest the officers of the United States Government on duty in San Antonio, Texas.

Col. Waite.—"I protest against any such act, and will not obey the order except by force. Have I committed any offence?" To which, Wilcox replied: "None that I know of." "It is, then," said Col. Waite, "a most unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of the modes and customs of civilised warfare, and a gross outrage upon my individual rights. I protest against it in the name of my country. Your authority I do not recognise, nor will I obey any order from you; nothing but the presence of a force greater than I can overcome, will cause me to relinquish my personal freedom. There is nothing in history to equal this usurpation." Thereupon Capt. Wilcox said, "I have the force," and started for the public store-houses, and immediately returned with thirty-six footmen, Texas troops, armed with rifles and sabre-bayonets. The command was halted in front of Col. Waite's quarters, when Capt. Wilcox entered the house. Col. Waite then walked to the door, when, upon looking out, he remarked: "Is that your guard, sir?" "Yes, sir," replied Capt. Wilcox. "There are more men," remarked Col. Waite, "than I can resist, and I again protest, in the name of my country, against this gross and unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of my personal rights. Where do you wish me to go, sir?" "To the ordnance office, sir," said Capt. Wilcox. Colonel Waite then took his hat, and passed to the front of the guard, when arms were shouldered, and the crowd proceeded through the public street. As Col. Waite was passing into the custody of the guard, Major Sprague remarked to Capt. Wilcox: "I concur fully in every word uttered by Col. Waite in regard to this outrage." Major Sprague then joined Col. Waite, and proceeded, amid a crowd of boys.

Arriving at the building where the public offices are, the command was halted, and Capt. Wilcox ordered the other officers, viz.: Major Wm. A. Nichols, Assist. Adj.-Gen.; Major Daniel McClure, Pay Department; Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. T. Chandler, Third infantry; Capt. R. Garrard, Second cavalry; Surgeon E. A. Abadie, Medical Department; Assist. Surgeon J. R. Smith; Assist. Surgeon E. P. Langworthy, Medical Department; Capt. A. T. Lee, Eighth infantry; Lieut. E. L. Hartz, Eighth infantry; Lieut. E. W. H. Read, Eighth infantry; Capt. R. M. Potter, Military Storekeeper, who had been previously arrested, and were within the building in charge of a sentinel, to proceed. The officers in a body, in charge of the guard, were conducted to the office of Major Macklin. After a few moments' silence, Major Macklin said: "Col. Waite, it becomes my duty to arrest you, and the other officers, as prisoners of war." "By what authority, sir?" "That is my business, sir, not yours," responded Major Macklin. "But," said Col. Waite, "I should like to know by what power I am deprived of my personal rights?" "I have the power from the President of the Confederate States," answered Major Macklin. "Such authority I do not know, nor shall I obey it," said Col. Waite. "Have I, or my officers, committed any offence? Did we not come here as friends, and have we not been such to all the interests of Texas? More than that, is there not an agreement with the Texas Commissioners, guaranteeing to the men and officers, my entire command, to go out of Texas unmolested? That, sir, has been carried out faithfully on our part, in every respect. By what right, then, am I to be restricted of my liberty? and by what authority am I and my officers made prisoners of war? I protest against it!" "There is no use of protesting," said Major Macklin; "I do not wish to hear any protest, it is unnecessary—I have my orders." "But I will protest," replied Col. Waite; "in the name of my country and Government, I protest. I denounce it as an act of unwarranted usurpation, and against the custom of war, and in violation of my personal rights. I suppose you intend to regard the rights and customs of civilisation? I know no war; we have been acting as friends;

we are not here in a hostile attitude; we came into the country as friends, and are going out as such." "Yes," responded Major Macklin, "I have my duty to perform, and shall do it." "I repeat," said Col. Waite, "it is gross, unheard of, unwarranted, and treacherous; nothing but the presence of a force requires me to listen to such measures, much more to obey them. Had I the means, it would be quite different; I would resist until death." "I am aware of that," answered Major Macklin; "I have as much confidence in the courage of your officers as you have."

"What do you propose?" enquired Colonel Waite; "I am obliged to consider myself a prisoner, and should like to know the future." "I have here, sir," replied Major Macklin, "paroles," (handing a manuscript to Col. Waite,) "which the officers are at liberty to avail themselves of."

One of these was then read by Col. Waite. "Such a paper I shall not sign," said Col. Waite indignantly; "it is highly objectionable, and I shall remain a prisoner." "Very well," answered Major Macklin; "these paroles will not be presented to you again without you request it." "What rank do you hold, sir?" enquired Colonel Waite. "I am a major," replied Major Macklin. "In the provisional or regular army?" enquired Col. Waite. "In the regular army, sir, of the Confederate States," responded the Major.

A general conversation ensued among all parties, in which there was much angry excitement. Major Macklin improved the first opportunity to speak, and remarked that "he should send the officers to Victoria, one hundred miles distant, to Col. Van Dorn's headquarters," and desired to know how soon Col. Waite could be ready, and suggested to-morrow—even intimated to day; whereupon Col. Waite and the officers present said: "It was impossible to arrange their family affairs in so short a time." "How long a time," asked he, "do you require—one, two or three days?" "I presume we can have transportation?" suggested Col. Waite. "*There will be transportation for you, sir!*" replied Major Macklin, with emphasis and anger. Again a general conversation took place; still much excitement was evinced among all parties. The enquiry was made of Major Macklin, if he had any discretion in the matter? He replied that he had none. The character of paroles and the rights of prisoners then became a general subject of conversation. Each officer present said he desired at least twenty-four hours to consider the subject, as it was of great importance.

Col. Waite asked for one of the manuscript paroles, when Major Macklin, in a very offensive manner, declined, saying, "he had use for them." This again caused much evident, excited and indignant feeling. "It is my desire," said Col. Waite, "to put some officer in charge of our soldiers to be left here (the Eighth infantry, band and clerks at headquarters) as prisoners, should I accept the parole, to attend to their personal rights, police and comfort." "You need have no concern about that, sir," responded Macklin; "we will save you that trouble; we will attend to that; no officer will be permitted to have anything to do with them; *you* will not be allowed to give any orders here." Col. Waite, in answer, said: "It is your wish and object to corrupt them, and to force them into your service, but they will not stay with you, they will desert." "Your language, sir," said Major Macklin, "is offensive; I cannot permit it." Col. Waite replied: "*The facts, sir, are doubtless offensive!* My language is not intended to be offensive; I will talk, and state the facts. I also claim the right to send an officer to my Government with sealed despatches, on parole." "That, sir," replied Major Macklin, "will not be allowed." "But," said Col. Waite, "can I not make my official report? To send an officer to headquarters, after important events, is the custom of all armies and troops among civilised people." "Perhaps it is, sir;" replied Major Macklin. After a long conversation, and the excitement somewhat abated, Major Macklin was asked if he would grant to each officer twenty-four hours to consider upon the subject, when they would report to him in person, their determination. To this he agreed, and permitted each officer to take one of the manuscript paroles for consideration. The guard at the door was then dismissed and the officers retired.

Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

The officers met at twelve M., to-day, at the office of the commanding officer, Major Macklin, as agreed upon yesterday. No farther modifications could be had of the terms offered yesterday, excepting a provision for exchange as prisoners of war, and the privilege granted to Col. Waite to report the facts of past transactions to his Government. The terms now were, the acceptance of the paroles or to be treated as prisoners of war. There was no alternative but to be subjected to the rabble, to crowds of undisciplined troops regardless of authority or control, to the vindictive and active prejudices of men in authority who had already stipulated terms, or take the paroles offered, and ask safe conduct out of the State. The latter was determined upon as the only method which could secure safe egress or escape, and place the officers within reach of the authorities of the United States Government. Each officer took his parole under the protest made by Col. Waite the day previous.

Col Waite and his officers were now prisoners of war—on parole. To remain in the State in this situation no possible good could result; indeed, it was the desire of true and loyal citizens that they should leave as soon as possible, thus removing all cause of irritation, as they were considered obstinate enemies to the cause. A Union sentiment still lingered in the community, and there was a hope entertained by influential men that with the populace, when brought to serious reflection, their exertions would be of some avail. "But," said they, "if representatives of the Federal Government are in our midst, evil passions, leading to violent acts, will be excited, when we must come to your support, and thus endanger our lives, and jeopardise the safety of our prop-

erty and families. In the ranks were men from the North as well as the South with arms in their hands, who sought private opportunities to express to officers their devotion to the Union, but their personal safety as well as security to their property, compelled them to espouse a cause repugnant to their education, sentiments and feelings. The rapid and fearful current of disunion was too powerful for individual resistance, and the only prospect of staying or directing it, was in uniting in the wild and wayward frenzy governing the public mind. Paroles were given by each officer as follows:

Parole.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATED ARMY IN TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, April 23, 1861.

No. 1.

I hereby do declare, upon my honor, and pledge myself as a gentleman and a soldier, that I will not take up arms or serve in the field against the government of the Confederated States in America, under my present or any other commission that I may hold during the existence of the present war between the United States and the Confederated States of America; and that I will not correspond with the authorities of the United States, either military or civil, giving information against the interest of the Confederated States of America, *unless regularly exchanged.*

[Signed] J. T. SPRAGUE,
Brevet Major and Captain Eighth Infantry
United States Army.

Accepted.

[Signed] S. MACKI
Major of Infantry, Confede..ate States Army,
Commanding.

Witness, Capt. C. L. SAYRE,
Acting Assistant Adjut? General,
Confederate States Army.

Safeguards were placed in the hands of the officers as follows:

Safeguard.

No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATED STATES ARMY IN TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, April 26, 1861.

To all guards, patrols, citizens, and all concerned, within the limits of the Confederated States, the bearer, Brevet Major John T. Sprague, United States Army, a prisoner of war, on his parole of honor, is hereby permitted to pass through each and any of the Confederated States, without let, or hindrance, or molestation of any kind whatever.

[Signed] S. MACKLIN,
Major Confederated States Army, Commanding.

Col. Waite then issued the following order to the officers with him:

No. 3. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, April 25, 1861.

SIR: Having been forcibly seized on the twenty-third instant, by an armed force of Texas troops, and your services being no longer required here, you will proceed to the headquarters of the army, and report yourself in person to the General-in-Chief.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] C. A. WAITE,
Col. United States Army.

About this time a detachment of infantry, thirty-two men, arrived in San Antonio from the interior. They were at once surrounded by an armed force of two hundred men, and required to surrender unconditionally. The soldiers protested, and commenced breaking their arms upon the ground, declaring "that no enemy to their government should ever use them." The interference of the officers put a stop to these evidences of loyalty, in which they cordially participated, but resistance was certain destruction, if not starvation, as provisions could only be obtained from the United States stores in the hands of Texas. An officer was designated to take care of these men, but the day after, his actions were circumscribed, upon receiving the following letter from the military commander:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, April 28, 1861.

COLONEL: I understand that Lieutenant C. L. Hartz, Eighth infantry, visited Capt. Lee's company on yesterday, and excited them to be true to their allegiance to the United States, etc. When I granted leave to visit the company, I did not expect such a course would be pursued. I am compelled therefore to forbid any visiting only in company with an officer of the Confederate States Army. When they are to be visited, Capt. James Duff will accompany the officer, or some other officer will be detached by him.

Your obedient servant,
[Signed] S. MACKLIN,
Major Confederate States Army, Commanding.

To Col. C. A. WAITE, United States Army,
Present.

The troops from Fort Bliss, six hundred miles distant, in command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. V. D. Reeve, three hundred men and six commissioned officers, known to be on the way to San Antonio, caused much solicitude. Every effort was made to communicate to him the state of affairs in San Antonio, that he might retrace his steps, or cross the Rio Grande into Mexico. Mexican guides, intimately acquainted with the *Indian Trails*, were employed at high compensations; one was paid seven hundred dollars, conditioned upon his returning a written acknowledgment of his success. From the recent capture of Col. Reeve and his command by the Texans, it is presumed these messengers could not have effected the object. These troops are now in Texas, prisoners of war., Paroles were refused them; the authorities there declaring their determination to retain them as hostages.

So far removed from the Federal Government, and all communications by mail directed to Washington intercepted, there was no hope, or expectation of relief or support from any quarter

With the supervision over the entire country, through the aid of Vigilance Committees and mounted men, escape was impossible. There was no alternative, but to leave the State under the paroles given, and seek as soon as possible, the protection of the Federal Government. On the first of May, the officers left San Antonio with their families for the coast, two hundred and fifty miles distant, accompanied by an escort of Confederate States troops.

Three grave questions have been asked by the casual reader and observer, of the events following the treachery of Brevet Major-Gen. Twiggs in Texas.

The first is: Why did not Col. Waite, upon taking command, destroy the capitulation entered into by Gen. Twiggs, with the Texas Commissioners. By a careful perusal of the details, as given, the reason is obvious. His troops were scattered along a frontier fourteen hundred miles in extent, in small detachments, with which he could not communicate. He was totally destitute of subsistence, ammunition, and means of transportation.

The second: What was the duty of General Twiggs, when assuming in the month of December, the command of the Department of Texas? It was to have concentrated his entire command, two thousand five hundred men, in the vicinity of San Antonio, and protected the public property, munitions of war and supplies, and given support and confidence to the lovers of the Union.

The third: Are the paroles given to the United States officers on duty in Texas binding? This question may well be answered by asking another. Has the Government of the United States confidence in the integrity and loyalty of these officers, under these humiliating and trying events? If so, will not the public demand a faithful fulfilment? If violated, they may well doubt their oaths of allegiance, for if by artifice, fraud, or ingenious arguments, their honors may be compromised, they can, under such a subterfuge, desert their country's cause in the hour of trial. They pledged their honors, though under protest, but the necessity existed, and the paroles were given.

In taking a cursory view of events within the time referred to, we see the same sentiments and passions animating the citizens of Texas, as had distinguished the course of leading men in all parts of the South. The dark wave of rebellion had rolled with fearful rapidity towards this prosperous State. From the time Gen. Twiggs had entered upon his duties there, the current of rebellion had been gaining strength from day to day, requiring only preliminary measures, in the way of conventions and the form of elections, to perfect the object. Gov. Sam Houston refused to convene the Legislature, as the first step towards secession, declaring it was not the popular voice of Texas. He was denounced in unmeasured terms in political meetings convened in the principal towns. These proceedings having no effect upon his resolution, the citizens of counties were desired—through self-constituted committees—to open the polls for the election of members to a State Convention, to be held in Galveston. If five citizens united in the wish, the polls were opened. The result was, the Convention held in Galveston, on the first of February, 1861. The act of secession was at once passed, and to be submitted to the people on the twenty-third of February; and if approved, to take effect on the second of March. The people were called upon to cast a vote clearly written out—for secession, against secession. The polls were guarded with care, and the bold man who dared to vote in the negative *was marked*, in the common parlance of the day. The Convention re-convened on the day appointed. The vote, as officially reported, was as follows — one hundred and twenty-two counties voted, thirty-four counties made no returns. The total vote was sixty thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, of which forty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-seven were for secession, and fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety-seven against, giving a majority of thirty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-two in favor of the measure. The Convention proceeded to enact laws, and to assume other functions more properly belonging to the Legislature of the State, when Gov. Houston informed them that, with the confirmation of the act of secession, their duties ceased, and refused any coöperation. Upon this announcement, an act was immediately passed, expelling him from the Gubernatorial chair, and appointing Lieut.-Gov. Clarke in his place. Gov. Houston, with a bold and determined spirit, surrounded by an excited people, denounced the acts of the Convention, and condemned the partisan spirit which was so rapidly hurrying Texas into the fearful vortex. He warned the country of its dangers, and declared his determination to live within the Union, and under that Government which had honored him, and secured so many blessings to all classes of society. Notwithstanding the act of the Convention, expelling him from his official chair, to which he had been called by the almost unanimous voice of Texas, he declared that he was still Governor, and should, upon the meeting of the Legislature in August, transmit his customary message, and if it was not received, he would promulgate it himself. He had an abiding faith in the sober judgment and convictions of the people, after these exciting influences had died away, and that a revulsion would take place, and the ballot-box restore him to his position and the State to its fidelity. About the tenth of April, a messenger arrived at Austin, from the Cabinet at Washington, tendering to Gov. Houston the United States forces then in camp at Indianola, *en route* out of Texas, under the Twiggs capitulation. This he declined, believing that the Union sentiment would be triumphant at the polls. Had these troops been retained, a rallying-point would have been given to thousands, who were rushed into this calamity from the fear of violence and the destruction of their property. Without the means of defence, dependent upon personal industry for subsistence from

day to day, they had no alternative but to be carried along by the crowd, under the guidance of imaginary wrongs For a time, the most intelligent dared to speak audibly for the Union, but the pressure and the active measures applied to such in their private and public relations, as well as social, soon destroyed all indications of a favorable change. Volunteers were mustered into service, and the citizens of San Antonio formed themselves into companies, requiring doubtful men to take the oath in support of the Confederate States. Officials and practitioners at the bar renewed their oaths, and the grand-jury presented those who, by word or deed, thwarted the complete triumph of secession. The policy of the Federal Government was still undeveloped: delay and forbearance had been construed into timidity, even fear; and the belief was generally entertained by the conservative men, that a reconstruction of the Union would be attained—if not, a peaceful separation. Doubts and fears filled the public mind with intense anxiety. "Blood must be shed in less than twenty days," said a United States Senator, writing from Montgomery, on the seventh of April, "or secession is at an end." The attack upon Fort Sumter, and the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, on the fifteenth of April, 1861, closed the door to all compromise, unless upon constitutional grounds. The outrages inflicted upon our flag, caused those men whose sentiments had been smothered from necessity to feel deeply their position, causing them to express freely their animosity towards those who had made them partisans in a contest so critical in its character, and so doubtful in its results. The firm tone of the Proclamation and the measures adopted, created sorrow and disappointment throughout the community. "Can it be possible," said the violent partisan, "that the North is determined to make war upon us and shed our blood? We have been for secession in the hope and expectation of a re-construction of the Union, and have been led to believe there was a strong party in the North active in our behalf." The vigorous measures indicated by the Cabinet in Washington, caused a general depression in the public mind. The act of secession had now become personal, and the active supporter found himself denounced as a rebel in arms, and threatened with punishment by the Government which had protected him through a long life. The future was dark and gloomy; the streets were solitary, business was suspended, and the cheerful recognition among friends, differing in sentiment, was at an end. The Union men were silent, while the secessionists became violent and vindictive. A man from the North was at once denounced as an Abolitionist, a Black Republican, a Lincoln man—consequently, an enemy.

Our flag was denominated the *old rag*, the Government, the *hulk*, the *wreck;* and those who adhered to its destiny, were either assailed by gross epithets, or sympathy expressed for men whose fortunes were so desperate, and whose minds were so dark and deluded. In the face of all this, there was a Union feeling in Texas. The large population of Germans, together with the Irish, Poles, and citizens from Pennsylvania and New-York, looked upon these events with sadness as well as alarm. Their families and property were around them; they had no means of escape, nor had they arms or organization for defence. There was no remedy but quiet submission. Texas, remote as she is, must be left to her own fortunes. Strike the vitals of this rebellion, and Texas will fall. She is now threatened by a Mexican army upon the Rio Grande, coming to reclaim that which they proclaim to have been wrested from them by force; and as Texas, they say, has absolved herself from her allegiance to the United States Government, Mexico claims her rights—the repossession of the "Department of Texas."

The Camanche and Apache Indians depredate within thirty miles of San Antonio, and the citizens flee to the towns for protection. It is thus this beautiful country is doomed and desolated by the foul spirit of rebellion, which is instigated and kept alive by telegrams, false reports, and exciting correspondence, leading the people to believe that the object of the North is to desolate their homes, destroy their institutions, and rob them of their property. Unfortunate and erroneous as these opinions are, there is no alternative but to meet them with the strong arm of power. Arguments, entreaties, and forbearance, are of no avail. The question is narrowed down to one of self-defence: either the Union, the Government is to be trampled under foot by desperate and sagacious men, followed by crowds, swearing allegiance to their leaders, or the lovers of the country must rise in their strength and defend their firesides and their homes. Partisanship is at an end; political opinions are swallowed up in the defence of the Union. The force of the North, physically and intellectually, must be put forth, fearlessly and steadily, without passion or excitement, but with a firm resolve to maintain inviolate, the Constitution of our country.

The South will submit to no compromise but to such as she may dictate. The separation of the Union, a total disruption of this Government, such as has been meditated for thirty years, is the only basis upon which a reconstruction can be based. They will not consent to be governed by majorities. The institutions of the South have had their sway, and the patronage of the General Government has been in their hands for a period of sixty years. Political power has been absorbed by the extension and growth of our common country; the sceptre which has guided and governed the land for so long a period, is broken; and there remains no alternative for those so long the rulers, but to disrupt the Union, or submit to the voice of the people. When the election of Mr. Lincoln was announced, one hundred guns were fired in the streets of Charleston, the sectional candidate was triumphant, and the Union declared at an end. In this conflict let us not underrate our foes. They are judicious, sagacious, vigilant, and secretive; full of zeal, talent, and courage.

Their cause, whether real or imaginary, is in their hearts. Their leaders are honest and sincere in destroying the Government, and their followers equally so in the full belief, that the policy of the Federal Government is to desolate their homes, destroy their institutions, and rob them of their property by hordes of fanatics coming down upon them from the North.

The proclamation, recently issued by the commander of their armies, strikingly illustrates the delusion of his followers, and the determined effort to excite evil passions and prejudices among a class of men who blindly adhere to the injunctions of ambitious men. The epithets and accusations they well know to be as false as they are unworthy of the heads and hearts of those who promulgate them. Well may we ask, even in this day, were these men once our friends and countrymen? How much more will the historian, in time to come, be struck with sorrow and regret, as he gathers up for posterity the incidents and events now passing around us!*

This political revolution has introduced into the history of the times ingenious expressions to hide the more offensive epithet of treason. State rights, State sovereignty, and secession, have wrecked the fortunes of many men. These heinous and artful doctrines, fabricated and cherished in the South for thirty years, have had their influence upon the officers of the Federal Government, and induced numbers, born in the South, to abandon their colors, upon the instigation of their native States. The loyalty of the army as well as the navy have been impugned from the resignations that have occurred at this critical state of public affairs. It is the general impression that the larger portion of the officers of the army have resigned; many believe the most distinguished and talented. This is a great error. On the first of January, 1861, the army comprised eleven hundred and sixty-seven commissioned officers. Since that period to the present time, two hundred and fifty, of Southern birth and proclivities, have tendered their resignation. Nine hundred and twenty-seven remain, of well-tried loyalty, zeal, and ability, untainted by the excesses and heresies of the day. "I owe," said the immortal Clay, "supreme allegiance to my country—to my State a subordinate one." How much greater is the rebuke to the resigned officers of our army, when witnessing the position of the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, who, seated in his official chair in the city of Washington, is now directing the operations of two hundred and fifty thousand armed men, in and out of the field, in the defence of our constitutional rights. Time has furrowed his brow, but his intellect is as firm, well poised, and as bright as in his youth. Separated from his native State, Virginia, which for half a century has bestowed upon him honors and rewards — torn from his hearth-stone, around which clustered the warm affections of his youth—he knows no State allegiance, no North, no South, but the Union—that flag under which he has fought from boyhood, and whose Stars and Stripes have been consecrated with his blood.

In this voluntary uprising of a nation's hosts, is there no eulogy here to-night for the mothers, wives, and sisters, who have sent forth armed men to the field? It is the mother that plants deep and lasting in the American bosom the germ of liberty. How often does manhood turn to the incidents of youth, when a mother came forth on festal days, and decked our paper caps with nodding plumes of war, buckled to our sides the tiny sabre; and as we sallied out with the miniature flag waving over our heads, her heart vibrated with enthusiasm and pride, as she surveyed the long vista of the future, and saw amid contending factions, in her boy, the patriot, the soldier, in his country's cause. The Union of these States, to-day, is stronger than ever. That flag, the memories of which are identified with our homes, our parents, relatives, and friends, is not to be trailed in the dust, but will through fire and blood, if necessary, continue to command the respect and admiration of the civilized world.

* See Beauregard's "Booty and Beauty" Proclamation, page 339, Vol. I., Reb. Record.

THE

TREACHERY IN TEXAS,

THE

SECESSION OF TEXAS,

AND THE

ARREST OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS SERVING IN TEXAS.

READ BEFORE THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
JUNE 25, 1861.

BY
MAJOR J. T. SPRAGUE, U.S.A.

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